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- (54) **SYSTEMS, METHODS, AND DEVICES FOR INCREASING RADIO FREQUENCY (RF) POWER IN DISTRIBUTED ANTENNA SYSTEMS**
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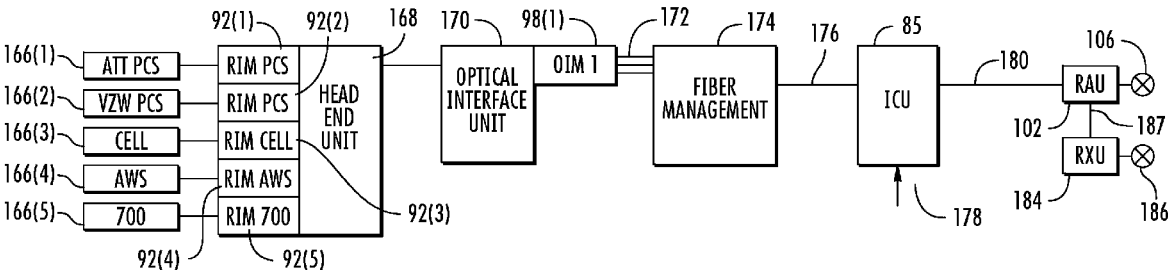
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A system, and related methods and devices, is disclosed for increasing an output power of a frequency band in a distributed antenna system that includes at least one RXU module that is operatively coupled to at least one RAU module. A first group of the plurality of channels within a first frequency band may be allocated to the RAU module, and a second group of the plurality of the channels within the first frequency band may be allocated to the RXU module. The at least one RAU module may be configured to receive RF signals from the first group of the plurality of channels being used in the first frequency band, and the at least one RXU module may be configured to receive RF signals from the second group of the plurality of channels being used in the first frequency band. In this manner, the amount of composite power per channel is increased.

21 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets



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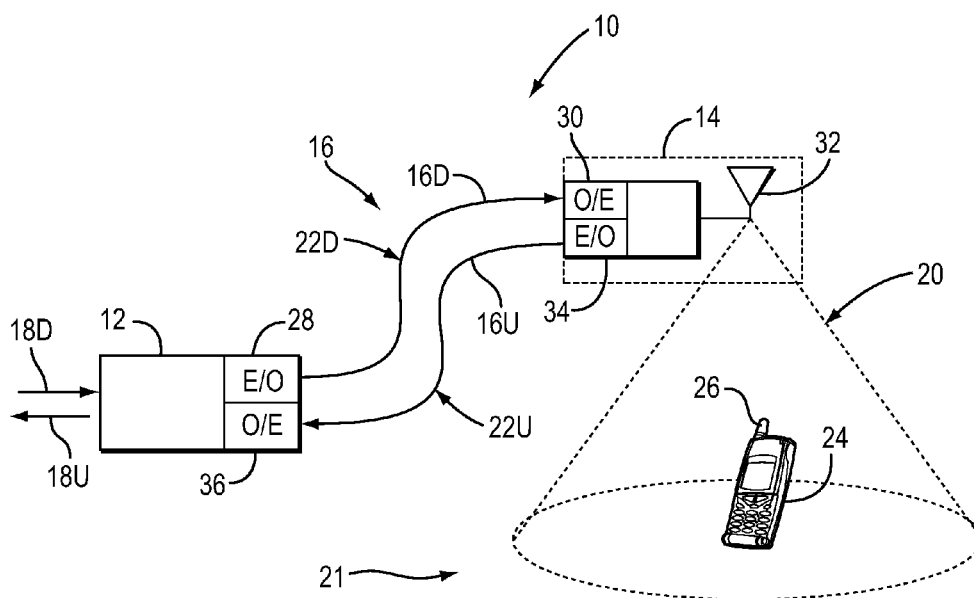


FIG. 1

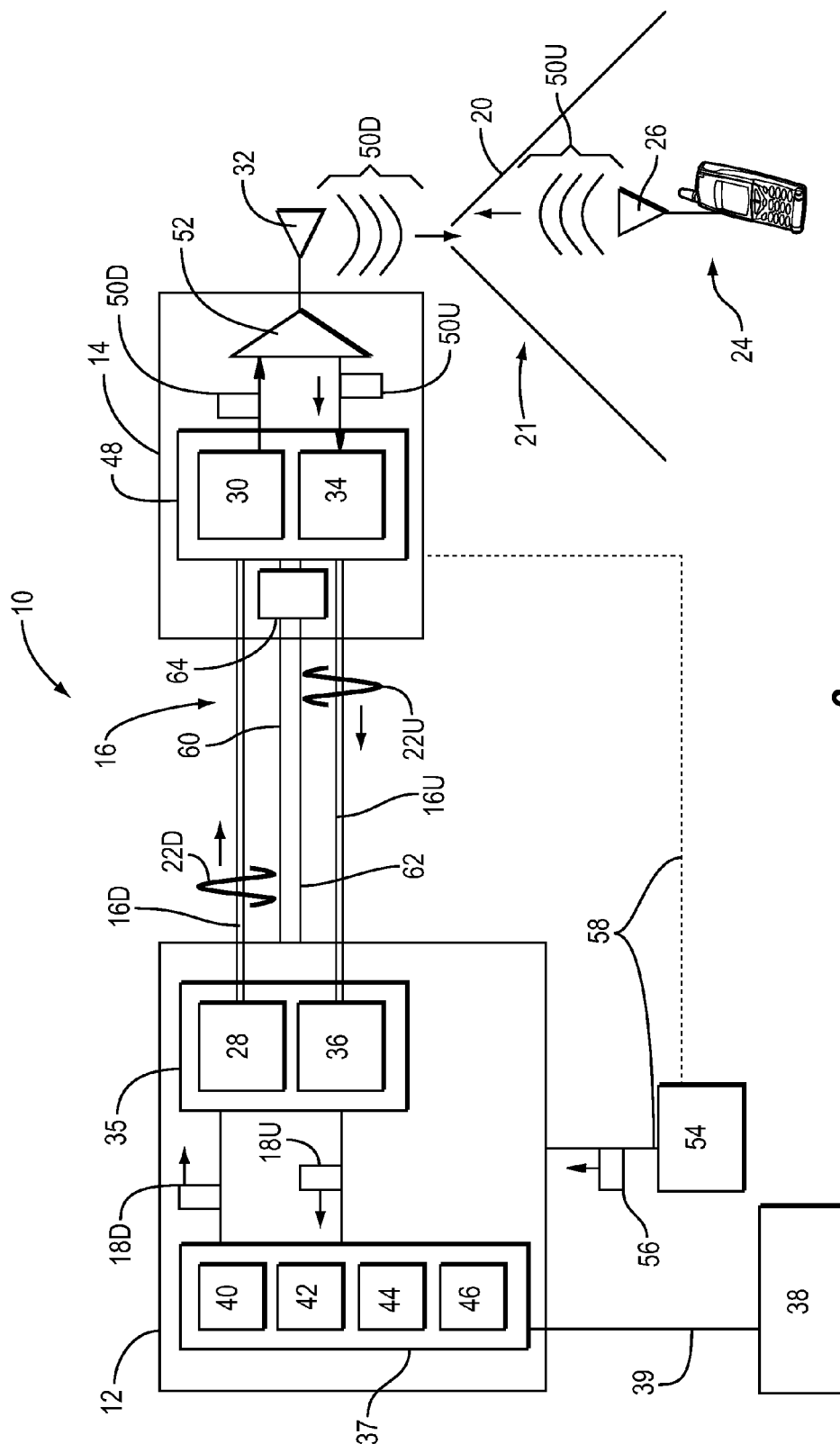
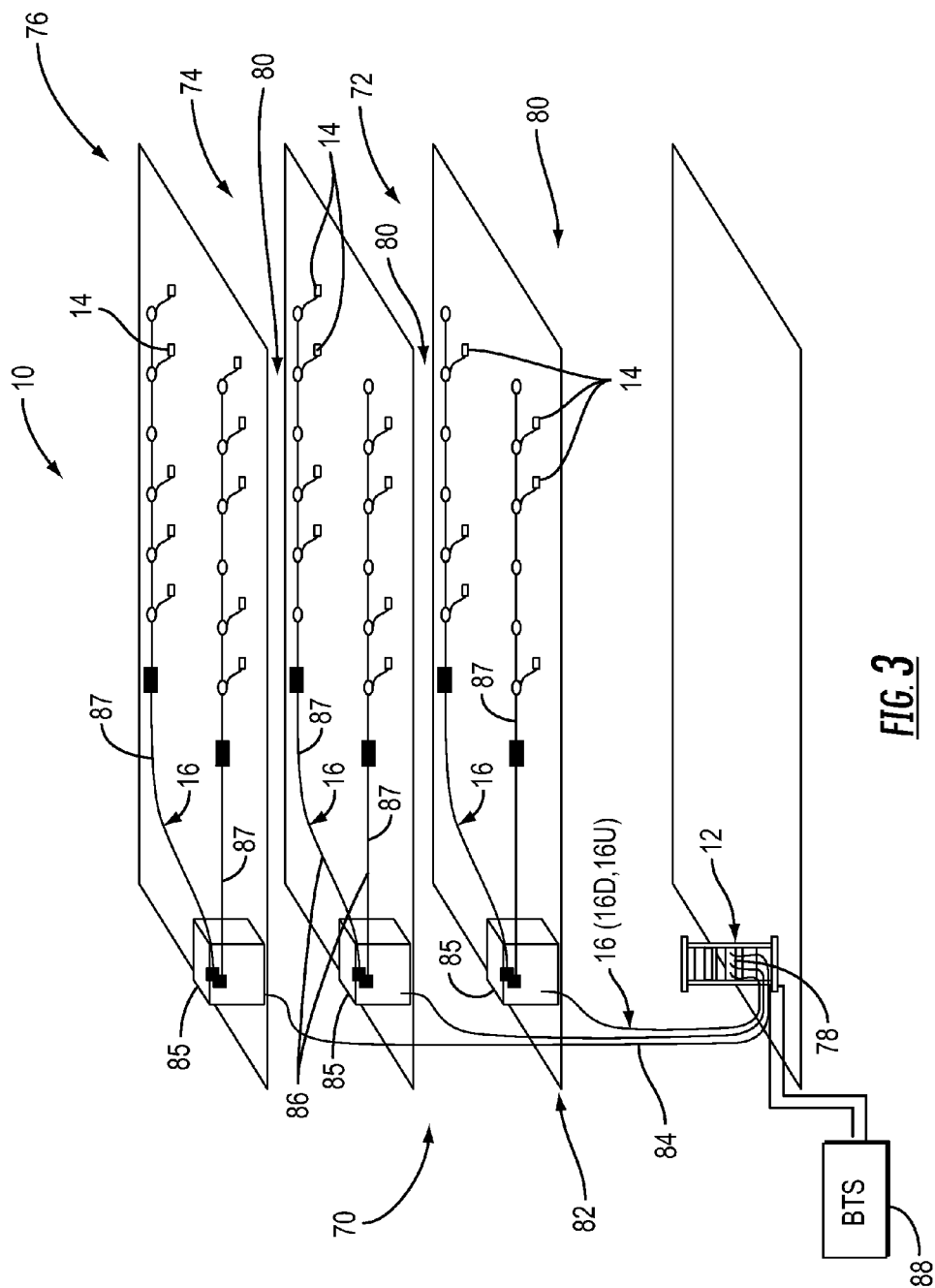


FIG. 2



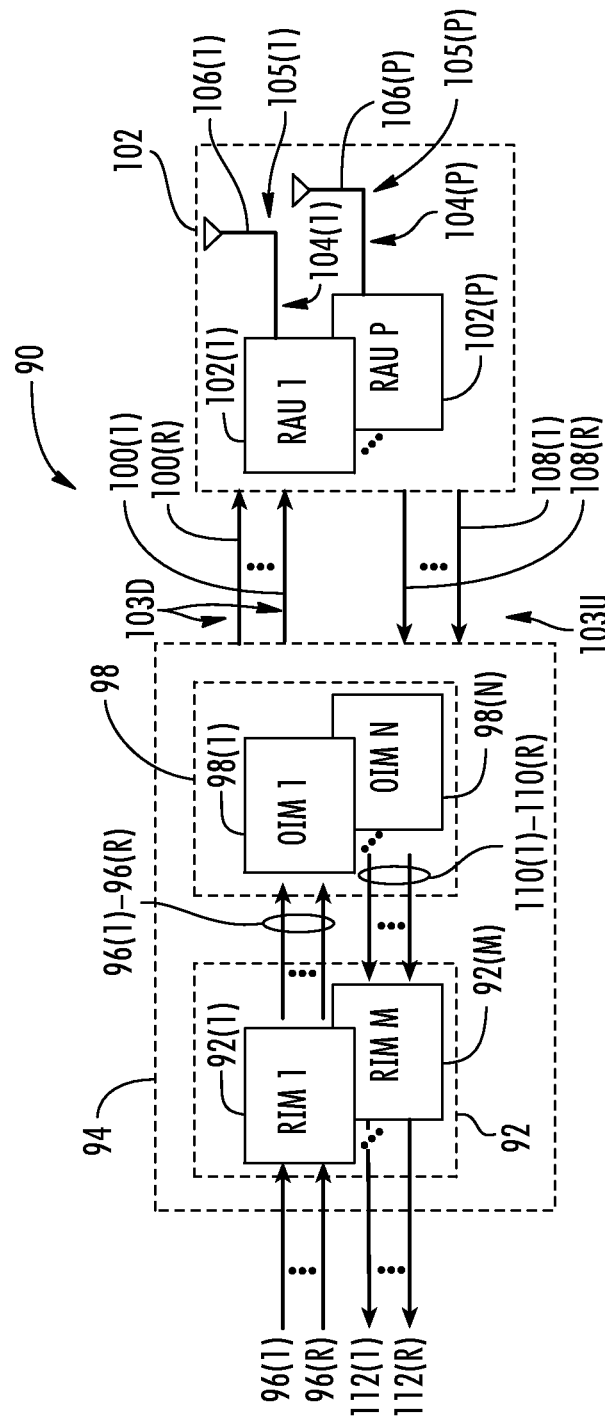


FIG. 4

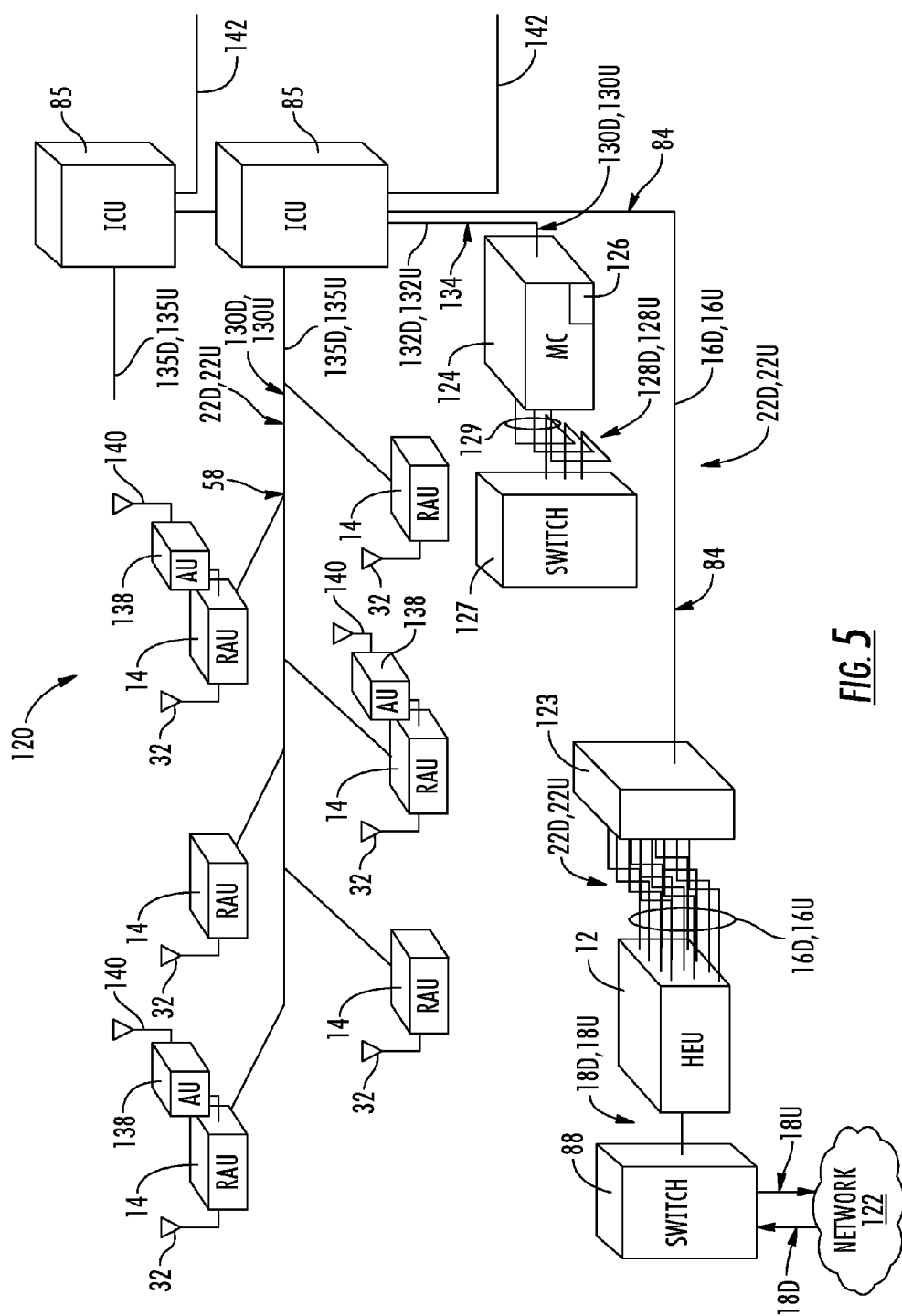


FIG. 5

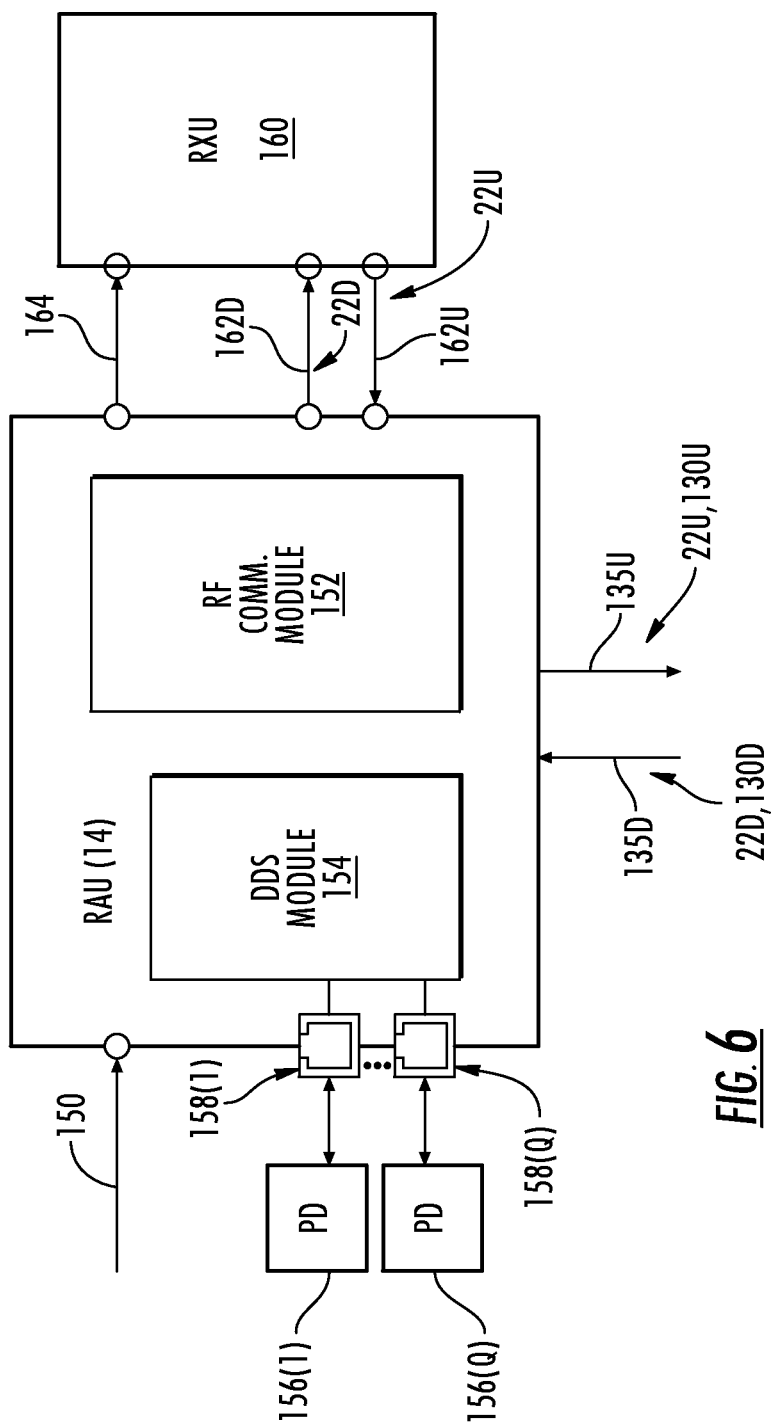


FIG. 6

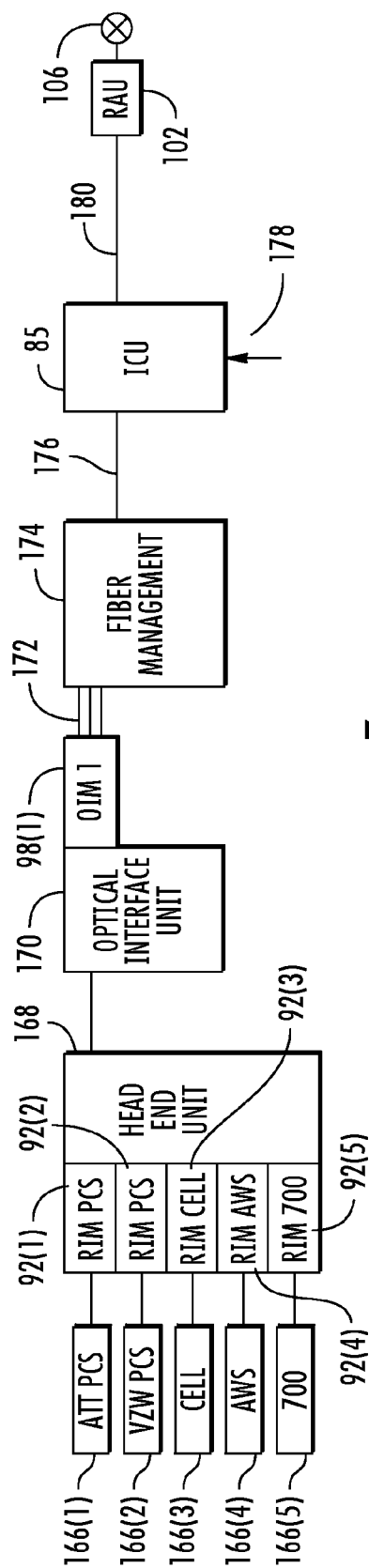


FIG. 7

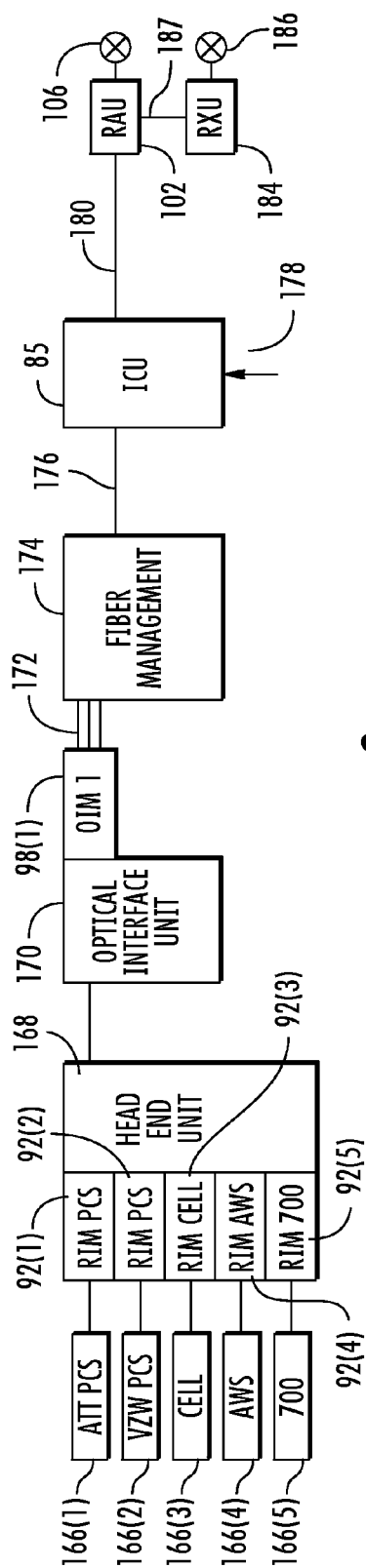


FIG. 8

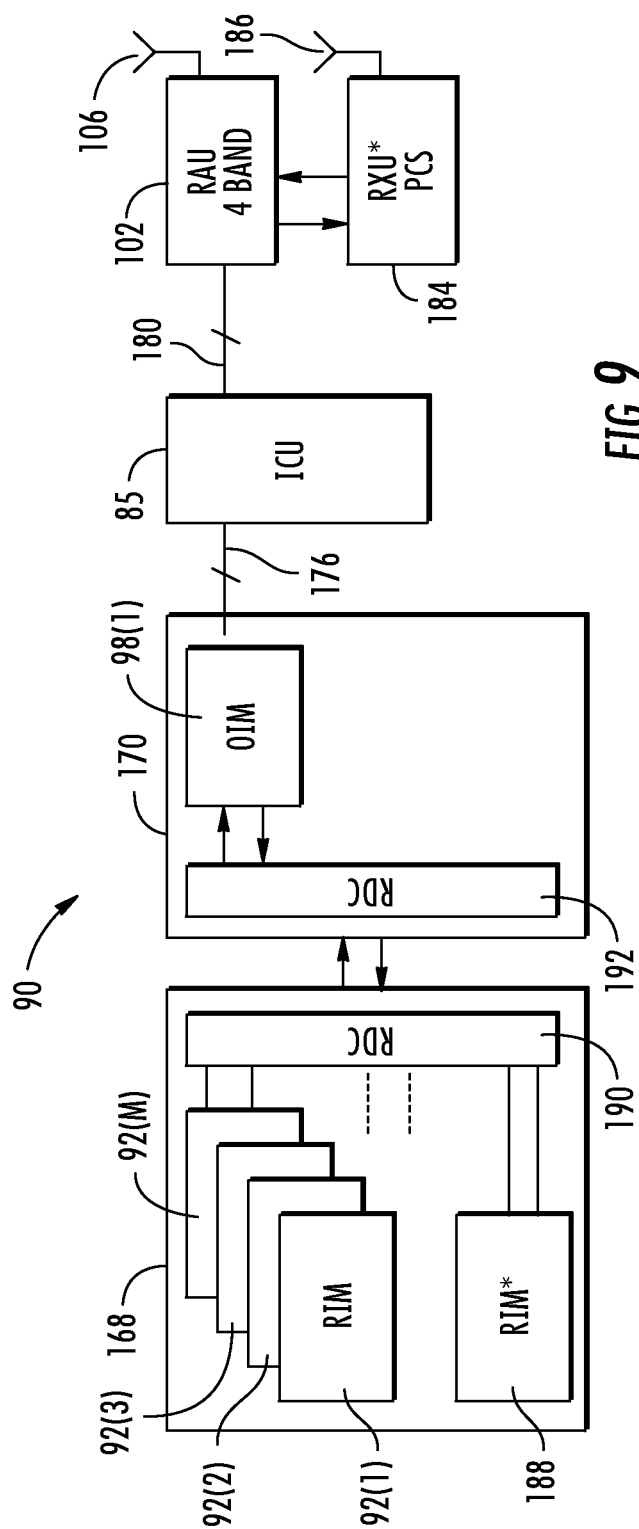


FIG. 9

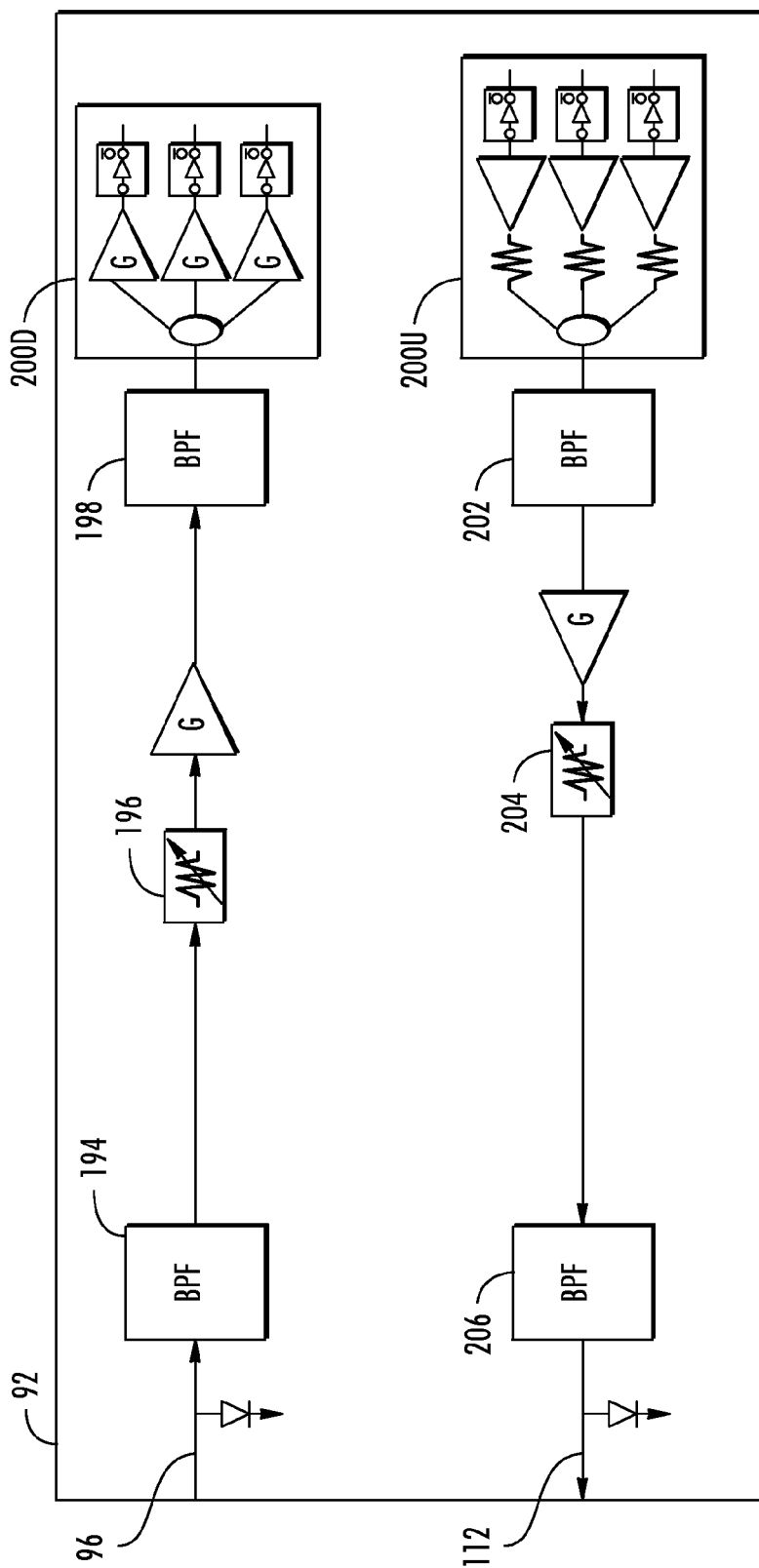


FIG. 10

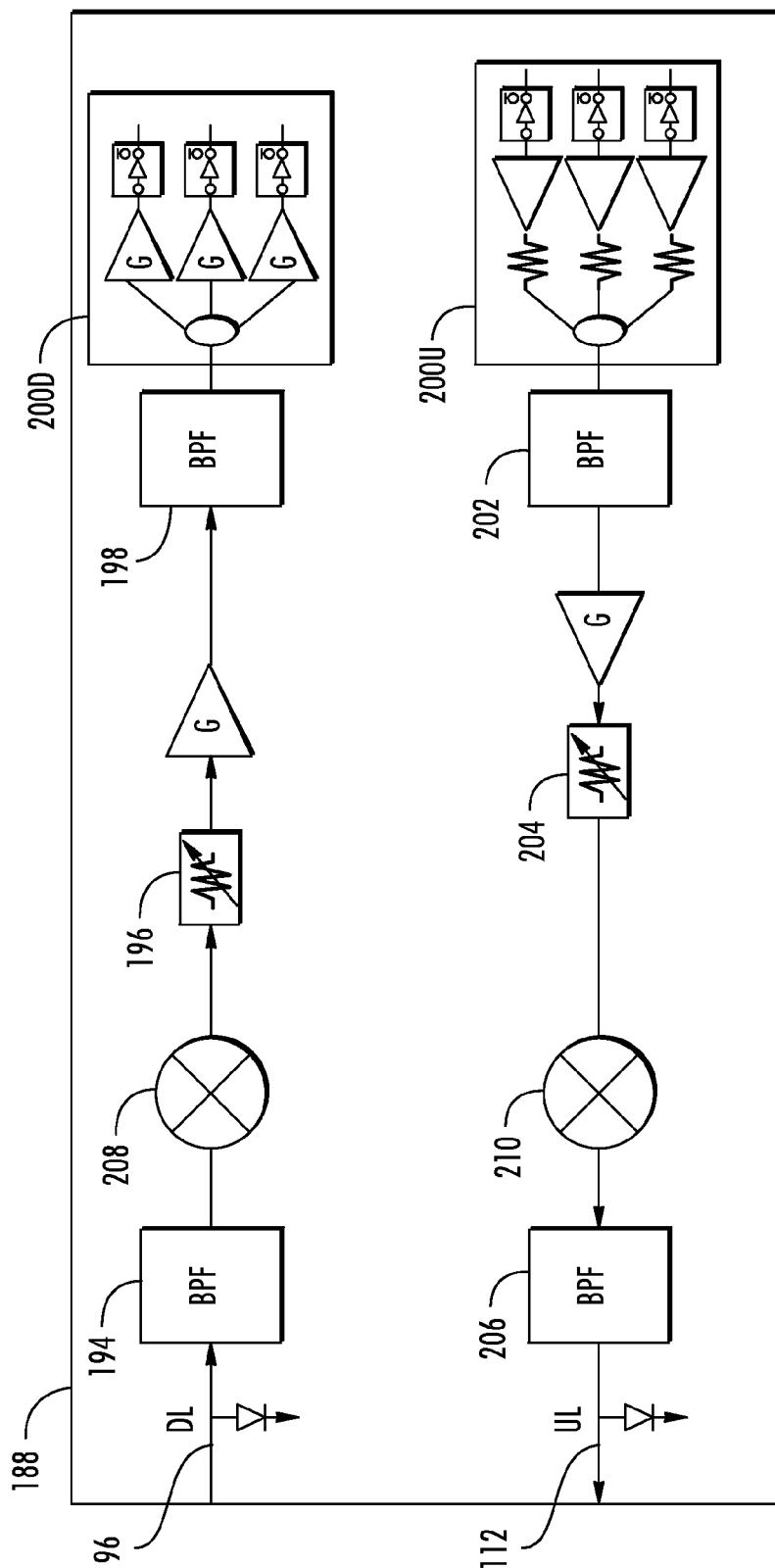
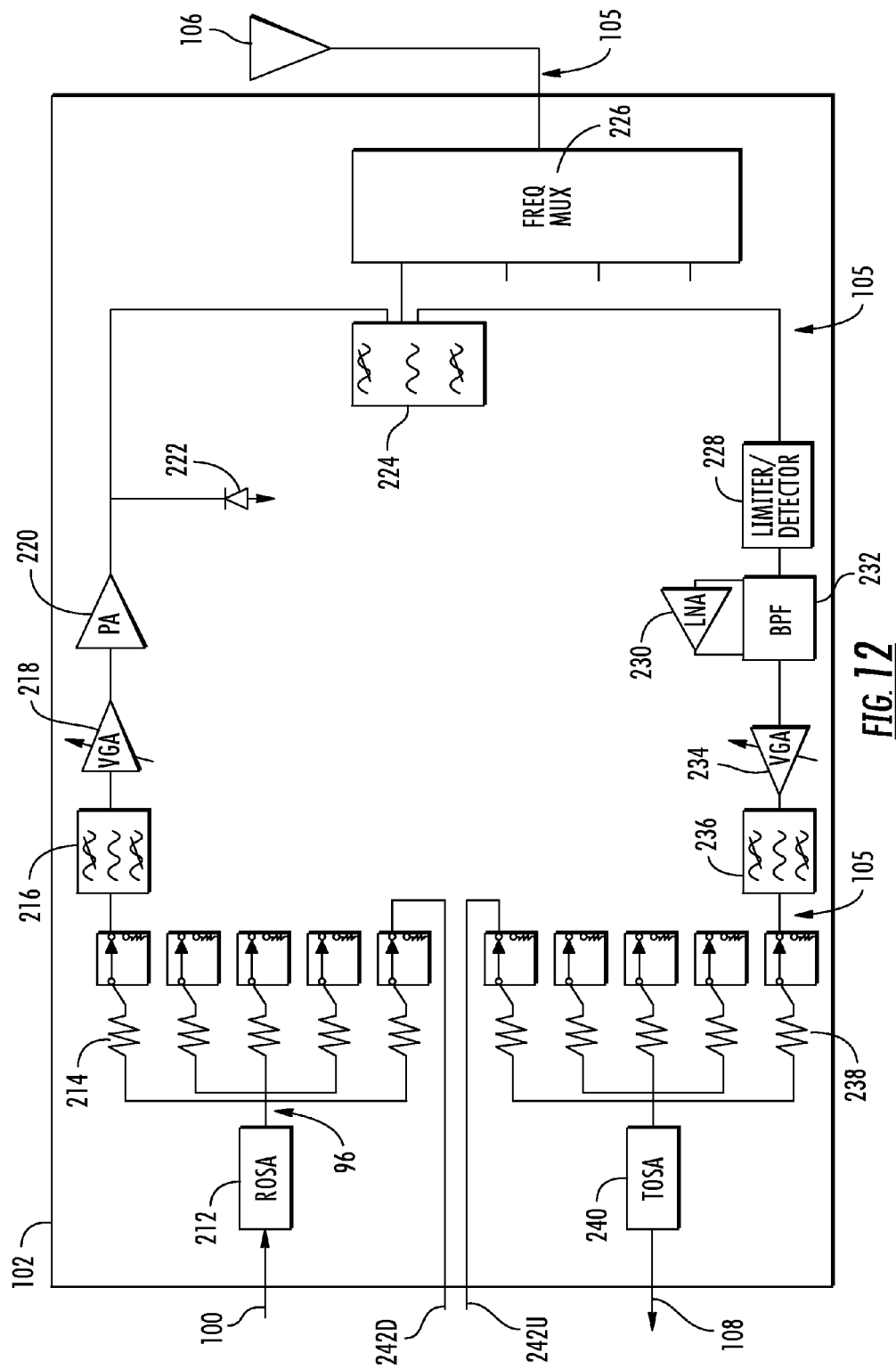


FIG. 11



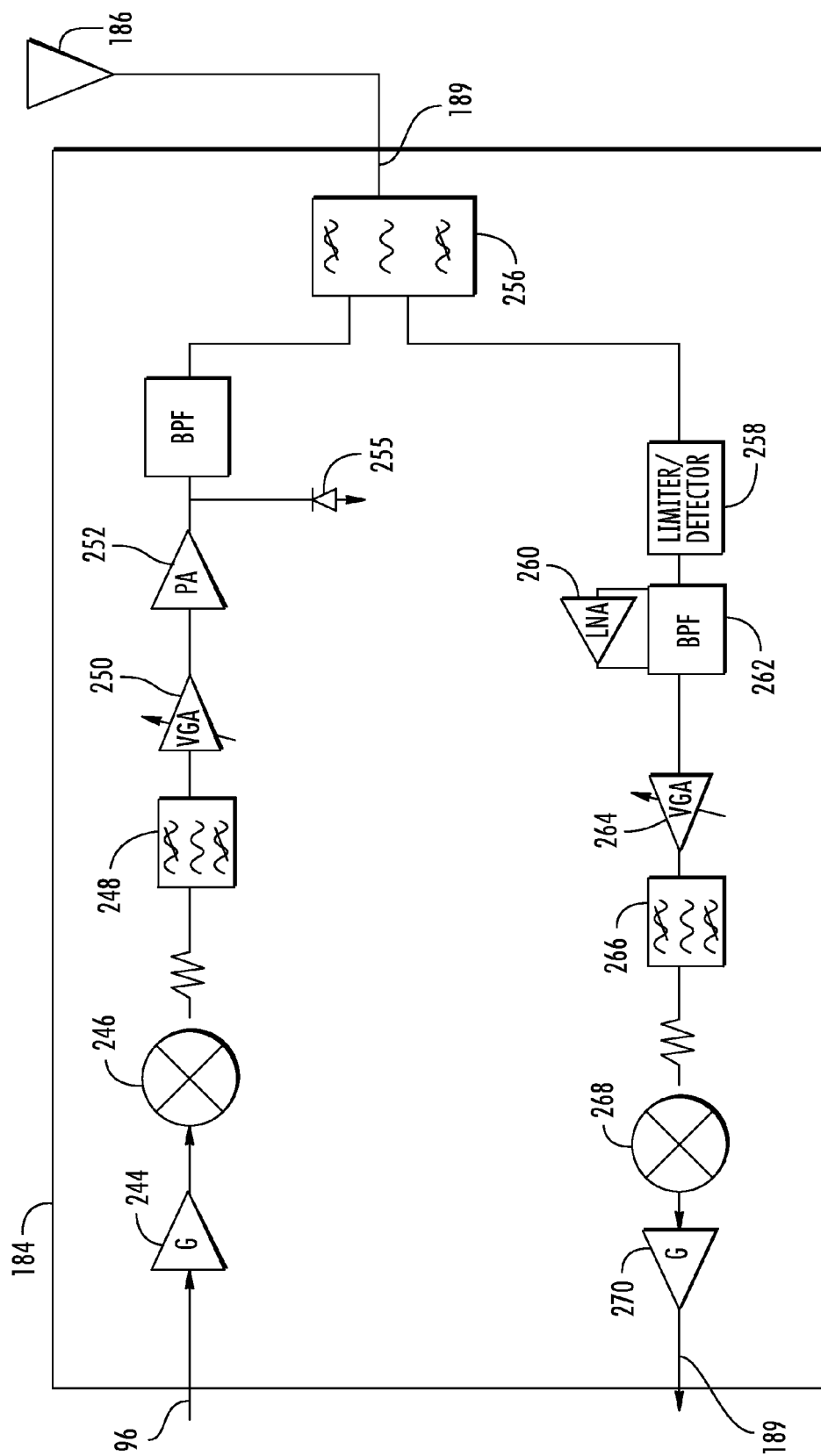


FIG. 13

SYSTEMS, METHODS, AND DEVICES FOR INCREASING RADIO FREQUENCY (RF) POWER IN DISTRIBUTED ANTENNA SYSTEMS

PRIORITY APPLICATION

This application claims the benefit of priority under 35 U.S.C. §365 of International Patent Application Serial No. PCT/US12/34855 filed on Apr. 25, 2012 designating the United States of America the content of which is relied upon and incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

This application also claims the benefit of priority under 35 U.S.C. §119 of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/480,684, filed on Apr. 29, 2011 the content of which is relied upon and incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

1. Field of the Disclosure

The technology of the disclosure relates to increasing power of radio frequency (RF) signals distributed to remote antenna units in a distributed antenna system.

2. Technical Background

Wireless communication is rapidly growing, with ever-increasing demands for high-speed mobile data communication. As an example, so-called “wireless fidelity” or “WiFi” systems and wireless local area networks (WLANs) are being deployed in many different types of areas (e.g., coffee shops, airports, libraries, etc.). Distributed antenna systems communicate with wireless devices called “clients,” which must reside within the wireless range or “cell coverage area” in order to communicate with an access point device.

One approach to deploying a distributed antenna system involves the use of radio frequency (RF) antenna coverage areas, also referred to as “antenna coverage areas.” The antenna coverage areas are provided by remote antenna units in the distributed antenna system. Remote antenna units can provide antenna coverage areas having radii in the range from a few meters up to twenty (20) meters as an example. If the antenna coverage areas provided each cover a small area, there are typically only a few users (clients) per antenna coverage area. This allows for minimizing the amount of RF bandwidth shared among the wireless system users. It may be desirable to provide antenna coverage areas in a building or other facility to provide indoor distributed antenna system access to clients within the building or facility. It may also be desirable to employ optical fiber to distribute RF communications signals to provide an optical fiber-based distributed antenna system. Distribution of RF communications signals over optical fiber can include Radio-over-Fiber (RoF) distribution. Benefits of optical fiber include increased bandwidth.

Remote antenna units may contain power-consuming circuits and other components that are involved in processing RF communications signals. For example, remote antenna units provided in an optical-fiber based distributed antenna system may include electrical-to-optical (E/O) converters and optical-to-electrical (O/E) converters that require power to operate. The E/O and O/E converters convert downlink optical RF communications signals to downlink electrical RF communications signals and uplink electrical RF communications signals to uplink optical RF communications signals, respectively. Other power-consuming components may be included in the remote antenna unit. A local power source can be provided at the remote antenna units to supply power to power-consuming components in the remote antenna units. Alternatively, to avoid providing a local power source, a

remote power source can be provided that provides power over power lines routed to the remote antenna units. The power lines may be provided in separate cabling or bundled in a hybrid cable with communications lines routed to the remote antenna units.

A distributed antenna system may provide an allocated amount of composite RF power per each supported frequency band. For purposes of this specification, RF power is considered to be the power of the RF communications signals received from an antenna. As an example, fourteen (14) decibels per milliwatt (dBm) of composite power may be available for each band within the distributed antenna system. The fourteen (14) dBm per band needs to be shared between all channels within the band. The typical coverage area per remote module in each particular band heavily depends on power per channel and frequently becomes a limiting factor when multiple channels need to be supported. In the case where multiple service providers or operators are on the distributed antenna system supporting multiple channels within a single band, the coverage area of an antenna is significantly decreased. As an example, if eight (8) channels are used in a given band, the power per channel is five (5) dBm. As another example, if twelve (12) channels are used in a given band, perhaps because multiple service providers or operators are operating within the same band, the power per channel is reduced to 3.2 dBm.

SUMMARY OF THE DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Embodiments disclosed in the detailed description include a system for increasing an output power of a frequency band in a distributed antenna system, and related methods and devices. The distributed antenna system may distribute radio frequency (RF) communications signals to one or more remote antenna unit (RAU) modules for communicating to client devices. As a non-limiting example, the distributed antenna system may be an optical fiber-based distributed antenna system. The distributed antenna system may further include one or more remote expansion unit (RXU) modules that are operatively coupled to at least one RAU module. The RXU module(s) may be configured to increase the output RF power, and thus the coverage area, of a first frequency band in the distributed antenna system when a plurality of channels are being used in a first frequency band supported by the distributed antenna system. In one embodiment, a first group of the plurality of channels within a first frequency band is allocated to the RAU module(s) and a second group of the plurality of the channels within the first frequency band is allocated to the RXU module(s).

In this regard in one embodiment, the RAU module(s) may be configured to receive RF signals from the first group of the plurality of channels being used in the first frequency band. The RXU module(s) may be configured to receive RF signals from the second group of the plurality of channels being used in the first frequency band. In this manner, the amount of composite power per channel is increased since the RXU module can deliver additional, higher power than the RAU module may be able to provide alone, and the power allocated to each channel in the frequency band may not have to be split.

In another embodiment, a method of providing increased power of a frequency band in a distributed antenna system is provided. This method comprises providing at least one RAU module and at least one RXU module operatively coupled to the at least one RAU module in a distributed antenna system, wherein a plurality of channels are being used in a first frequency band supported by the distributed antenna system. This method may also include allocating a first group of the

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plurality of channels within the first frequency band to the at least one RAU module and allocating a second group of the plurality of the channels within the first frequency band to the at least one RXU module. In one embodiment, at least a first portion of the RF signals within the first frequency band may then be transmitted over the first group of the plurality of channels to the at least one RAU module, and at least a second portion of the RF signals within the first frequency band may then be transmitted over the second group of the plurality of channels to the at least one RXU module.

By using the systems, methods, and devices disclosed herein, increased coverage per antenna may be achieved due to the increased output power at the RAU module and RXU module. This means that service providers or operators within a band may not need to share a power amplifier of the RAU module. The systems, methods, and devices disclosed herein can also allow more flexible and more balanced power allocation. The increased output power achieved by providing the RXU module and distributing the channels between the RAU module and the RXU module increases the coverage of a given band without the need to run parallel cabling and/or additional active equipment.

Additional features and advantages will be set forth in the detailed description which follows, and in part will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art from that description or recognized by practicing the embodiments as described herein, including the detailed description that follows, the claims, as well as the appended drawings.

It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description present embodiments, and are intended to provide an overview or framework for understanding the nature and character of the disclosure. The accompanying drawings are included to provide a further understanding, and are incorporated into and constitute a part of this specification. The drawings illustrate various embodiments, and together with the description serve to explain the principles and operation of the concepts disclosed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of an exemplary distributed antenna system;

FIG. 2 is a more detailed schematic diagram of exemplary head-end equipment and a remote antenna unit (RAU) that can be deployed in the distributed antenna system of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a partially schematic cut-away diagram of an exemplary building infrastructure in which the distributed antenna system in FIG. 1 can be employed;

FIG. 4 is a schematic diagram of another exemplary distributed antenna system;

FIG. 5 is a schematic diagram of an exemplary embodiment of providing digital data services to RAUs in a distributed antenna system;

FIG. 6 is a schematic diagram of an exemplary RAU configured with power-consuming components for providing radio frequency (RF) communications services, digital data services, external power to digital data service devices, and a remote expansion unit;

FIG. 7 is a schematic diagram of an exemplary distributed antenna system where the RF signals for multiple service providers in a given band are combined and transmitted to an exemplary RAU and the available power is split among a plurality of channels within the given band;

FIG. 8 is a schematic diagram of an exemplary distributed antenna system that includes an exemplary remote expansion

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unit (RXU) configured to increase the power of a given band, where the RF signals for multiple service providers in a given band are combined;

FIG. 9 is a schematic diagram of an exemplary distributed antenna system where an exemplary RXU provides a power upgrade to the PCS band;

FIG. 10 is a block diagram of an exemplary radio interface module (RIM) configured for use in an exemplary distributed antenna system;

FIG. 11 is a block diagram of an exemplary RIM that includes a frequency conversion interface configured for use in an exemplary distributed antenna system with an exemplary RXU;

FIG. 12 is a high level block diagram of an exemplary RAU configured for use in an exemplary distributed antenna system with an exemplary RXU; and

FIG. 13 is a high level block diagram of an exemplary RXU that includes a frequency conversion interface configured for use in an exemplary distributed antenna system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Reference will now be made in detail to the embodiments, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which some, but not all embodiments are shown. Indeed, the concepts may be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limiting herein; rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will satisfy applicable legal requirements. Whenever possible, like reference numbers will be used to refer to like components or parts.

Embodiments disclosed in the detailed description include a system for increasing an output power of a frequency band in a distributed antenna system, and related methods and devices. The distributed antenna system may distribute radio frequency (RF) communications signals to one or more remote antenna unit (RAU) modules for communicating to client devices. As a non-limiting example, the distributed antenna system may be an optical fiber-based distributed antenna system. The distributed antenna system may further include one or more remote expansion unit (RXU) modules that are operatively coupled to at least one RAU module. The RXU module(s) may be configured to increase the output RF power, and thus the coverage area, of a first frequency band in the distributed antenna system when a plurality of channels are being used in a first frequency band supported by the distributed antenna system. In one embodiment, a first group of the plurality of channels within a first frequency band is allocated to the RAU module(s) and a second group of the plurality of the channels within the first frequency band is allocated to the RXU module(s).

In this regard in one embodiment, the RAU module(s) may be configured to receive RF signals from the first group of the plurality of channels being used in the first frequency band. The RXU module(s) may be configured to receive RF signals from the second group of the plurality of channels being used in the first frequency band. In this manner, the amount of composite power per channel is increased since the RXU module can deliver additional, higher power than the RAU module may be able to provide alone, and the power allocated to each group of channels in the frequency band may not have to be split.

Before discussing the systems, methods, and devices for increasing output power in distributed antenna systems, and related methods and devices starting at FIG. 7, FIGS. 1-6 are provided and first discussed below. FIGS. 1-6 provide examples of distributed antenna systems, including those

according to the embodiments described herein, as well as an exemplary RAU and an exemplary RXU in an exemplary distributed antenna system, wherein the exemplary RAU is configured with power-consuming components for providing RF communications services, digital data services, and external power to digital data service devices.

A distributed antenna system, as described more fully below with respect to FIGS. 1-6, may be designed to distribute analog radio signals within buildings. This is done by converting the electrical radio signal into an optical RF signal at a head-end unit (HEU) or at an optical interface unit (OIU), distributing the signal on an optical cabling infrastructure to a number of remote antenna units (RAUs), converting the optical RF signals back into an electrical radio signal at the RAU, and transmitting the electrical radio signals to wireless units via an antenna. The structured cabling solution may include one or more copper pair(s) to provide power to active devices in the system as necessary.

The distributed antenna system may also have a remote expansion unit (RXU) that connects to the RAU, as described more fully below in FIG. 6. The RXU may provide an additional RF communications band or bands, or the RXU may provide multiple-input, multiple-output (MIMO) support within a band contained in the RAU. These additional services are provided without the need for additional optical fiber or cabling.

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of an exemplary distributed antenna system. In this embodiment, the distributed antenna system is an optical fiber-based distributed antenna system 10; however, other types of distributed antenna systems are also possible. The optical fiber-based distributed antenna system 10 is configured to create one or more antenna coverage areas for establishing communications with wireless client devices located in the RF range of the antenna coverage areas. The optical fiber-based distributed antenna system 10 provides RF communications services (e.g., cellular services). In this embodiment, the optical fiber-based distributed antenna system 10 includes head end equipment in the form of a head-end unit (HEU) 12, one or more remote antenna units (RAUs) 14, and an optical fiber 16 that optically couples the HEU 12 to the RAU 14. The HEU 12 is configured to receive communications over downlink electrical RF communications signals 18D from a source or sources, such as a network or carrier as examples, and provide such communications to the RAU 14. The HEU 12 is also configured to return communications received from the RAU 14, via uplink electrical RF communications signals 18U, back to the source or sources. In this regard in this embodiment, the optical fiber 16 includes at least one downlink optical fiber 16D to carry signals communicated from the HEU 12 to the RAU 14 and at least one uplink optical fiber 16U to carry signals communicated from the RAU 14 back to the HEU 12. Alternatively, a single optical fiber could be used to carry signals communicated from the HEU 12 to the RAU 14 and at least one uplink optical fiber 16U to carry signals communicated from the RAU 14 back to the HEU 12.

The optical fiber-based distributed antenna system 10 has an antenna coverage area 20 that can be substantially centered about the RAU 14. The antenna coverage area 20 of the RAU 14 forms an RF coverage area 21. The HEU 12 is adapted to perform or to facilitate any one of a number of Radio-over-Fiber (RoF) applications, such as radio frequency identification (RFID), wireless local-area network (WLAN) communication, or cellular phone service. Shown within the antenna coverage area 20 is a client device 24 in the form of a mobile device as an example, which may be a cellular telephone as an example. The client device 24 can be any device that is

capable of receiving RF communications signals. The client device 24 includes an antenna 26 (e.g., a wireless card) adapted to receive and/or send electromagnetic RF communications signals.

With continuing reference to FIG. 1, to communicate the electrical RF communications signals over the downlink optical fiber 16D to the RAU 14, to in turn be communicated to the client device 24 in the antenna coverage area 20 formed by the RAU 14, the HEU 12 includes an electrical-to-optical (E/O) converter 28. The E/O converter 28 converts the downlink electrical RF communications signals 18D to downlink optical RF communications signals 22D to be communicated over the downlink optical fiber 16D. The RAU 14 includes an optical-to-electrical (O/E) converter 30 to convert received downlink optical RF communications signals 22D back to electrical RF communications signals to be communicated wirelessly through an antenna 32 of the RAU 14 to client devices 24 located in the antenna coverage area 20.

Similarly, the antenna 32 is also configured to receive wireless RF communications from client devices 24 in the antenna coverage area 20. In this regard, the antenna 32 receives wireless RF communications from client devices 24 and communicates electrical RF communications signals representing the wireless RF communications to an E/O converter 34 in the RAU 14. The E/O converter 34 converts the electrical RF communications signals into uplink optical RF communications signals 22U to be communicated over the uplink optical fiber 16U. An O/E converter 36 provided in the HEU 12 converts the uplink optical RF communications signals 22U into uplink electrical RF communications signals, which can then be communicated as uplink electrical RF communications signals 18U back to a network or other source.

FIG. 2 is a more detailed schematic diagram of the exemplary optical fiber-based distributed antenna system 10 of FIG. 1 that provides electrical RF service signals for a particular RF service or application. In an exemplary embodiment, the HEU 12 includes a service unit 37 that provides electrical RF service signals by passing (or conditioning and then passing) such signals from one or more outside networks 38 via a network link 39. In a particular example embodiment, this includes providing WLAN signal distribution as specified in the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.11 standard, i.e., in the frequency range from 2.4 to 2.5 GigaHertz (GHz) and from 5.0 to 6.0 GHz. Any other electrical RF communications signal frequencies are possible. In another exemplary embodiment, the service unit 37 provides electrical RF service signals by generating the signals directly. In another exemplary embodiment, the service unit 37 coordinates the delivery of the electrical RF service signals between client devices 24 within the antenna coverage area 20.

With continuing reference to FIG. 2, the service unit 37 is electrically coupled to the E/O converter 28 that receives the downlink electrical RF communications signals 18D from the service unit 37 and converts them to corresponding downlink optical RF communications signals 22D. In an exemplary embodiment, the E/O converter 28 includes a laser suitable for delivering sufficient dynamic range for the RoF applications described herein, and optionally includes a laser driver/amplifier electrically coupled to the laser. Examples of suitable lasers for the E/O converter 28 include, but are not limited to, laser diodes, distributed feedback (DFB) lasers, Fabry-Perot (FP) lasers, and vertical cavity surface emitting lasers (VCSELs).

With continuing reference to FIG. 2, the HEU 12 also includes the O/E converter 36, which is electrically coupled to

the service unit 37. The O/E converter 36 receives the uplink optical RF communications signals 22U and converts them to corresponding uplink electrical RF communications signals 18U. In an example embodiment, the O/E converter 36 is a photodetector, or a photodetector electrically coupled to a linear amplifier. The E/O converter 28 and the O/E converter 36 constitute a “converter pair” 35, as illustrated in FIG. 2.

In accordance with an exemplary embodiment, the service unit 37 in the HEU 12 can include an RF communications signal conditioner unit 40 for conditioning the downlink electrical RF communications signals 18D and the uplink electrical RF communications signals 18U, respectively. The service unit 37 can include a digital signal processing unit (“digital signal processor”) 42 for providing to the RF communications signal conditioner unit 40 an electrical signal that is modulated onto an RF carrier to generate a desired downlink electrical RF communications signal 18D. The digital signal processor 42 is also configured to process a demodulation signal provided by the demodulation of the uplink electrical RF communications signal 18U by the RF communications signal conditioner unit 40. The service unit 37 in the HEU 12 can also include an optional head-end unit controller (HEC) 44 (or “controller 44”) for processing data and otherwise performing logic and computing operations, and a memory unit 46 for storing data, such as data to be transmitted over a WLAN or other network for example.

With continuing reference to FIG. 2, the RAU 14 also includes a converter pair 48 comprising the O/E converter 30 and the E/O converter 34. The O/E converter 30 converts the received downlink optical RF communications signals 22D from the HEU 12 back into downlink electrical RF communications signals 50D. The E/O converter 34 converts uplink electrical RF communications signals 50U received from the client device 24 into the uplink optical RF communications signals 22U to be communicated to the HEU 12. The O/E converter 30 and the E/O converter 34 are electrically coupled to the antenna 32 via an RF signal-directing element 52, such as a circulator for example. The RF signal-directing element 52 serves to direct the downlink electrical RF communications signals 50D and the uplink electrical RF communications signals 50U, as discussed below. In accordance with an exemplary embodiment, the antenna 32 can include any type of antenna, including but not limited to one or more patch antennas, such as disclosed in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/504,999, filed Aug. 16, 2006, entitled “Radio-over-Fiber Transponder With A Dual-Band Patch Antenna System,” and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/451,553, filed Jun. 12, 2006, entitled “Centralized Optical Fiber-based Wireless Picocellular Systems and Methods,” both of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

With continuing reference to FIG. 2, the optical fiber-based distributed antenna system 10 also includes a power supply 54 that provides an electrical power signal 56. The power supply 54 is electrically coupled to the HEU 12 for powering the power-consuming elements therein. In an exemplary embodiment, an electrical power line 58 runs through the HEU 12 and over to the RAU 14 to power the O/E converter 30 and the E/O converter 34 in the converter pair 48, the optional RF signal-directing element 52 (unless the RF signal-directing element 52 is a passive device such as a circulator for example), and any other power-consuming elements provided. In an exemplary embodiment, the electrical power line 58 includes two wires 60 and 62 that carry a single voltage and that are electrically coupled to a DC power converter 64 at the RAU 14. The DC power converter 64 is electrically coupled to the O/E converter 30 and the E/O converter 34 in the converter pair 48, and changes the voltage

or levels of the electrical power signal 56 to the power level(s) required by the power-consuming components in the RAU 14. In an exemplary embodiment, the DC power converter 64 is either a DC/DC power converter or an AC/DC power converter, depending on the type of electrical power signal 56 carried by the electrical power line 58. In another example embodiment, the electrical power line 58 (dashed line) runs directly from the power supply 54 to the RAU 14 rather than from or through the HEU 12. In another example embodiment, the electrical power line 58 includes more than two wires and may carry multiple voltages.

To provide further exemplary illustration of how an optical fiber-based distributed antenna system can be deployed indoors, FIG. 3 is provided. FIG. 3 is a partially schematic cut-away diagram of a building infrastructure 70 employing an optical fiber-based distributed antenna system. The system may be the optical fiber-based distributed antenna system 10 of FIGS. 1 and 2. The building infrastructure 70 generally represents any type of building in which the optical fiber-based distributed antenna system 10 can be deployed. As previously discussed with regard to FIGS. 1 and 2, the optical fiber-based distributed antenna system 10 incorporates the HEU 12 to provide various types of communications services to coverage areas within the building infrastructure 70, as an example. For example, as discussed in more detail below, the optical fiber-based distributed antenna system 10 in this embodiment is configured to receive wireless RF communications signals and convert the RF communications signals into RoF signals to be communicated over the optical fiber 16 to multiple RAUs 14. The optical fiber-based distributed antenna system 10 in this embodiment can be, for example, an indoor distributed antenna system (IDAS) to provide wireless service inside the building infrastructure 70. These wireless signals can include cellular service, wireless services such as RFID tracking, Wireless Fidelity (WiFi), local area network (LAN), WLAN, and combinations thereof, as examples.

With continuing reference to FIG. 3, the building infrastructure 70 in this embodiment includes a first (ground) floor 72, a second floor 74, and a third floor 76. The floors 72, 74, 76 are serviced by the HEU 12 through a main distribution frame 78 to provide antenna coverage areas 80 in the building infrastructure 70. Only the ceilings of the floors 72, 74, 76 are shown in FIG. 3 for simplicity of illustration. In the example embodiment, a main cable 82 has a number of different sections that facilitate the placement of a large number of RAUs 14 in the building infrastructure 70. Each RAU 14 in turn services its own coverage area in the antenna coverage areas 80. The main cable 82 can include, for example, a riser cable 84 that carries all of the downlink and uplink optical fibers 16D, 16U to and from the HEU 12. The riser cable 84 may be routed through an interconnect unit (ICU) 85. The ICU 85 may be provided as part of or separate from the power supply 54 in FIG. 2. The ICU 85 may also be configured to provide power to the RAUs 14 via the electrical power line 58, as illustrated in FIG. 2 and discussed above, provided inside an array cable 87, or tail cable or home-run tether cable as other examples, and distributed with the downlink and uplink optical fibers 16D, 16U to the RAUs 14. The main cable 82 can include one or more multi-cable (MC) connectors adapted to connect select downlink and uplink optical fibers 16D, 16U, along with an electrical power line, to a number of optical fiber cables 86.

The main cable 82 enables the multiple optical fiber cables 86 to be distributed throughout the building infrastructure 70 (e.g., fixed to the ceilings or other support surfaces of each floor 72, 74, 76) to provide the antenna coverage areas 80 for the first, second, and third floors 72, 74, and 76. In an example

embodiment, the HEU **12** is located within the building infrastructure **70** (e.g., in a closet or control room), while in another example embodiment, the HEU **12** may be located outside of the building infrastructure **70** at a remote location. A base transceiver station (BTS) **88**, which may be provided by a second party such as a cellular service provider, is connected to the HEU **12**, and can be co-located or located remotely from the HEU **12**. A BTS is any station or source that provides an input signal to the HEU **12** and can receive a return signal from the HEU **12**. In a typical cellular system, for example, a plurality of BTSs are deployed at a plurality of remote locations to provide wireless telephone coverage. Each BTS serves a corresponding cell, and when a mobile client device enters the cell, the BTS communicates with the mobile client device. Each BTS can include at least one radio transceiver for enabling communication with one or more subscriber units operating within the associated cell. As another example, wireless repeaters or bi-directional amplifiers could also be used to serve a corresponding cell in lieu of a BTS. Alternatively, radio input could be provided by a repeater or picocell as other examples.

The optical fiber-based distributed antenna system **10** in FIGS. **1-3** and described above provides point-to-point communications between the HEU **12** and the RAU **14**. Each RAU **14** communicates with the HEU **12** over a distinct downlink and uplink optical fiber pair to provide the point-to-point communications. Whenever an RAU **14** is installed in the optical fiber-based distributed antenna system **10**, the RAU **14** is connected to a distinct downlink and uplink optical fiber pair connected to the HEU **12**. The downlink and uplink optical fibers **16U**, **16D** may be provided in a fiber optic cable. Multiple downlink and uplink optical fiber pairs can be provided in a fiber optic cable to service multiple RAUs **14** from a common fiber optic cable. For example, with reference to FIG. **3**, RAUs **14** installed on a given floor **72**, **74**, or **76** may be serviced from the same optical fiber **16**. In this regard, the optical fiber **16** may have multiple nodes where distinct downlink and uplink optical fiber pairs can be connected to a given RAU **14**. One downlink optical fiber **16** could be provided to support multiple channels each using wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM), as discussed in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/892,424 entitled "Providing Digital Data Services in Optical Fiber-based Distributed Radio Frequency (RF) Communications Systems, And Related Components and Methods," incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Other options for WDM and frequency-division multiplexing (FDM) are also disclosed in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/892,424, any of which can be employed in any of the embodiments disclosed herein.

FIG. **4** is a schematic diagram of another exemplary distributed antenna system **90**. In this embodiment, the distributed antenna system **90** is an optical fiber-based distributed antenna system comprised of three main components. One or more radio interfaces provided in the form of radio interface modules (RIMs) **92(1)-92(M)** in this embodiment are provided in an HEU **94** to receive and process downlink electrical RF communications signals **96(1)-96(R)** prior to optical conversion into downlink optical RF communications signals. The processing of the downlink electrical RF communications signals **96(1)-96(R)** can include any of the processing previously described above in the HEU **12** in FIG. **2**. The notations "1-R" and "1-M" indicate that any number of the referenced component, 1-R and 1-M, respectively, may be provided. As will be described in more detail below, the HEU **94** is configured to accept a plurality of RIMs **92(1)-92(M)** as modular components that can easily be installed and removed

or replaced in the HEU **94**. In one embodiment, the HEU **94** is configured to support up to four (4) RIMs **92(1)-92(M)** as an example.

Each RIM **92(1)-92(M)** can be designed to support a particular type of radio source or range of radio sources (i.e., frequencies) to provide flexibility in configuring the HEU **94** and the optical fiber-based distributed antenna system **90** to support the desired radio sources. For example, one RIM **92** may be configured to support the Personal Communication Services (PCS) radio band. Another RIM **92** may be configured to support the 700 MHz radio band. In this example, by inclusion of these RIMs **92**, the HEU **94** would be configured to support and distribute RF communications signals on both PCS and LTE 700 radio bands. RIMs **92** may be provided in the HEU **94** that support any frequency bands desired, including but not limited to US Cellular band, Personal Communication Services (PCS) band, Advanced Wireless Services (AWS) band, 700 MHz band, Global System for Mobile communications (GSM) 900, GSM 1800, and UMTS. RIMs **92** may be provided in the HEU **94** that support any wireless technologies desired, including but not limited to Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA), CDMA200, 1xRTT, Evolution-Data Only (EV-DO), Universal Mobile Telecommunication System (UMTS), High-speed Packet Access (HSPA), GSM, General Packet Radio Services (GPRS), Enhanced Data GSM Environment (EDGE), Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA), Long Term Evolution (LTE), iDEN, and Cellular Digital Packet Data (CDPD).

RIMs **92** may be provided in the HEU **94** that are configured or pre-configured to support any frequencies desired, including but not limited to US FCC and Industry Canada frequencies (824-849 MHz on uplink and 869-894 MHz on downlink), US FCC and Industry Canada frequencies (1850-1915 MHz on uplink and 1930-1995 MHz on downlink), US FCC and Industry Canada frequencies (1710-1755 MHz on uplink and 2110-2155 MHz on downlink), US FCC frequencies (698-716 MHz and 776-787 MHz on uplink and 728-746 MHz on downlink), EU R & TTE frequencies (880-915 MHz on uplink and 925-960 MHz on downlink), EU R & TTE frequencies (1710-1785 MHz on uplink and 1805-1880 MHz on downlink), EU R & TTE frequencies (1920-1980 MHz on uplink and 2110-2170 MHz on downlink), US FCC frequencies (806-824 MHz on uplink and 851-869 MHz on downlink), US FCC frequencies (896-901 MHz on uplink and 929-941 MHz on downlink), US FCC frequencies (793-805 MHz on uplink and 763-775 MHz on downlink), and US FCC frequencies (2495-2690 MHz on uplink and downlink).

The downlink electrical RF communications signals **96(1)-96(R)** are provided to a plurality of optical interfaces provided in the form of optical interface modules (OIMs) **98(1)-98(N)** in this embodiment to convert the downlink electrical RF communications signals **96(1)-96(N)** into downlink optical signals **100(1)-100(R)**. The notation "1-N" indicates that any number of the referenced component 1-N may be provided. The OIMs **98** may be configured to provide one or more optical interface components (OICs) that contain O/E and E/O converters, as will be described in more detail below. The OIMs **98** support the radio bands that can be provided by the RIMs **92**, including the examples previously described above. Thus, in this embodiment, the OIMs **98** may support a radio band range from 400 MHz to 2700 MHz, as an example, so providing different types or models of OIMs **98** for narrower radio bands to support possibilities for different radio band-supported RIMs **92** provided in the HEU **94** is not required. Further, as an example, the OIMs **98s** may be optimized for sub-bands within the 400 MHz to 2700 MHz fre-

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quency range, such as 400-700 MHz, 700 MHz-1 GHz, 1 GHz-1.6 GHz, and 1.6 GHz-2.7 GHz, as examples.

The OIMs **98(1)-98(N)** each include E/O converters to convert the downlink electrical RF communications signals **96(1)-96(R)** to downlink optical signals **100(1)-100(R)**. The downlink optical signals **100(1)-100(R)** are communicated over downlink optical fiber(s) **103D** to a plurality of RAUs **102(1)-102(P)**. The notation “1-P” indicates that any number of the referenced component 1-P may be provided. O/E converters provided in the RAUs **102(1)-102(P)** convert the downlink optical signals **100(1)-100(R)** back into downlink electrical RF communications signals **96(1)-96(R)**, which are provided over links **104(1)-104(P)** coupled to antennas **106(1)-106(P)** in the RAUs **102(1)-102(P)** to client devices in the reception range of the antennas **106(1)-106(P)**.

E/O converters are also provided in the RAUs **102(1)-102(P)** to convert uplink electrical RF communications signals **105(1)-105(P)** received from client devices through the antennas **106(1)-106(P)** into uplink optical signals **108(1)-108(R)** to be communicated over uplink optical fibers **103U** to the OIMs **98(1)-98(N)**. The OIMs **98(1)-98(N)** include O/E converters that convert the uplink optical signals **108(1)-108(R)** into uplink electrical RF communications signals **110(1)-110(R)** that are processed by the RIMs **92(1)-92(M)** and provided as uplink electrical RF communications signals **112(1)-112(R)**.

It may be desirable to provide both digital data services and RF communications services for client devices. For example, it may be desirable to provide digital data services and RF communications services in the building infrastructure **70** (FIG. 3) to client devices located therein. Wired and wireless devices may be located in the building infrastructure **70** that are configured to access digital data services. Examples of digital data services include, but are not limited to, Ethernet, WLAN, WiMax, WiFi, Digital Subscriber Line (DSL), and LTE, etc. Ethernet standards could be supported, including but not limited to 100 Megabits per second (Mbps) (i.e., fast Ethernet) or Gigabit (Gb) Ethernet, or ten Gigabit (10 G) Ethernet. Examples of digital data devices include, but are not limited to, wired and wireless servers, wireless access points (WAPs), gateways, desktop computers, hubs, switches, remote radio heads (RRHs), baseband units (BBUs), and femtocells. A separate digital data services network can be provided to provide digital data services to digital data devices.

FIG. 5 is a schematic diagram of an exemplary embodiment of providing digital data services over separate downlink and uplink optical fibers from RF communications services to RAUs in an optical fiber-based distributed antenna system **120**. The optical fiber-based distributed antenna system **120** is described as including some components provided in the optical fiber-based distributed antenna system **10** of FIGS. 1-3. These common components are illustrated in FIG. 5 with common element numbers with FIGS. 1-3. However, note that the optical fiber-based distributed antenna system **120** could also employ other components, including those in the optical fiber-based distributed antenna system **90** in FIG. 4.

As illustrated in FIG. 5, the HEU **12** is provided. The HEU **12** receives the downlink electrical RF communications signals **18D** from the BTS **88**. As previously discussed, the HEU **12** converts the downlink electrical RF communications signals **18D** to downlink optical RF communications signals **22D** to be distributed to the RAUs **14**. The HEU **12** is also configured to convert the uplink optical RF communications signals **22U** received from the RAUs **14** into uplink electrical RF communications signals **18U** to be provided to the BTS **88**

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and onto a network **122** connected to the BTS **88**. A patch panel **123** may be provided to receive the downlink and uplink optical fibers **16D**, **16U** configured to carry the downlink and uplink optical RF communications signals **22D**, **22U**. The downlink and uplink optical fibers **16D**, **16U** may be bundled together in one or more riser cables **84** and provided to one or more ICUs **85**, as previously discussed and illustrated in FIG. 3.

To provide digital data services in the optical fiber-based distributed antenna system **120** in this embodiment, a digital data services controller (also referred to as “DDS controller”) **124** in the form of a media converter in this example is provided. The DDS controller **124** can include only a media converter for provision media conversion functionality or can include additional functionality to facilitate digital data services. The DDS controller **124** is configured to provide digital data services over a communications link, interface, or other communications channel or line, which may be either wired, wireless, or a combination of both. The DDS controller **124** may include a housing configured to house digital media converters (DMCs) **126** to interface to a DDS switch **127** to support and provide digital data services. For example, the DDS switch **127** could be an Ethernet switch. The DDS switch **127** may be configured to provide Gigabit (Gb) Ethernet digital data service as an example. The DMCs **126** are configured to convert electrical digital signals to optical digital signals, and vice versa. The DMCs **126** may be configured for plug and play installation (i.e., installation and operability without user configuration required) into the DDS controller **124**. For example, the DMCs **126** may include Ethernet input connectors or adapters (e.g., RJ-45) and optical fiber output connectors or adapters (e.g., LC, SC, ST, MTP).

With continuing reference to FIG. 5, the DDS controller **124** (via the DMCs **126**) in this embodiment is configured to convert downlink electrical digital signals (or downlink electrical digital data services signals) **128D** over digital line cables **129** from the DDS switch **127** into downlink optical digital signals (or downlink optical digital data services signals) **130D** that can be communicated over downlink optical fiber **135D** to RAUs **14**. The DDS controller **124** (via the DMCs **126**) is also configured to receive uplink optical digital signals **130U** from the RAUs **14** via the uplink optical fiber **135U** and convert the uplink optical digital signals **130U** into uplink electrical digital signals **128U** to be communicated to the DDS switch **127**. In this manner, the digital data services can be provided over optical fiber as part of the optical fiber-based distributed antenna system **120** to provide digital data services in addition to RF communication services. Client devices located at the RAUs **14** can access these digital data services and/or RF communications services depending on their configuration. Exemplary digital data services include Ethernet, WLAN, WiMax, WiFi, Digital Subscriber Line (DSL), and LTE, etc. Ethernet standards could be supported, including but not limited to 100 Megabits per second (Mbps) (i.e., fast Ethernet) or Gigabit (Gb) Ethernet, or ten Gigabit (10 G) Ethernet.

With continuing reference to FIG. 5, in this embodiment, downlink and uplink optical fibers **132D**, **132U** are provided in a fiber optic cable **134** that is interfaced to the ICU **85**. The ICU **85** provides a common point in which the downlink and uplink optical fibers **132D**, **132U** carrying digital optical signals can be bundled with the downlink and uplink optical fibers **16U**, **16D** carrying optical RF communications signals. One or more of the fiber optic cables **134**, also referenced herein as array cables **134**, can be provided containing the downlink and uplink optical fibers **135D**, **135U** for RF communications services and digital data services to be routed

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and provided to the RAUs 14. Any combination of services or types of optical fibers can be provided in the array cable 134. For example, the array cable 134 may include single mode and/or multi-mode optical fibers for RF communication services and/or digital data services.

Examples of ICUs that may be provided in the optical fiber-based distributed antenna system 120 to distribute both downlink and uplink optical fibers 135D, 135U for RF communications services and digital data services are described in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/466,514, filed on May 15, 2009, entitled "Power Distribution Devices, Systems, and Methods For Radio-Over-Fiber (RoF) Distributed Communication," and U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 61/330,385, filed on May 2, 2010, entitled "Power Distribution in Optical Fiber-based Distributed Communication Systems Providing Digital Data and Radio-Frequency (RF) Communication Services, and Related Components and Methods," both of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

With continuing reference to FIG. 5, some RAUs 14 can be connected to access units (AUs) 138, which may be access points (APs) or other devices supporting digital data services. AUs 138 can also be connected directly to the HEU 12. AUs 138 are illustrated, but the AUs 138 could be any other device supporting digital data services. In the example of AUs, the AUs 138 provide access to the digital data services provided by the DDS switch 127. This is because the downlink and uplink optical fibers 135D, 135U carrying downlink and uplink optical digital signals 130D, 130U converted from downlink and uplink electrical digital signals 128D, 128U from the DDS switch 127 are provided to the AUs 138 via the array cables 134 and RAUs 14. Digital data client devices can access the AUs 138 to access digital data services provided through the DDS switch 127. The AUs 138 may also each include an antenna 140 to provide wireless access to digital data services provided through the DDS switch 127.

As will be described in more detail below, providing RF communications services and digital data services involves providing RF communications modules and DDS modules in the RAUs 14 and/or AUs 138 in the example of FIG. 5. These modules are power-consuming modules that require power to operate. Power distributed to the RAUs can also be used to provide access to power for DDS modules, as opposed to providing separate power sources for DDS modules and RF communications modules. For example, power distributed to the RAUs 14 in FIG. 5 by or through the ICUs 85 can also be used to provide power to the AUs 138 located at the RAUs 14 in the optical fiber-based distributed antenna system 120. In this regard, the ICUs 85 may be configured to provide power for both RAUs 14 and the AUs 138 over an electrical power line 142, as illustrated in FIG. 5. As will also be described in more detail below, the RAUs 14 and/or AUs 138 may also be configured with powered ports to provide power to external client devices connected to the powered ports, such as IEEE 802.3af Power-over-Ethernet (PoE) compatible devices as an example. However, referring to FIG. 5 as an example, the power made available to the RAUs 14 and AUs 138 may not be sufficient to power all of the modules provided and external devices connected to the RAUs 14 and AUs 138.

In this regard, embodiments disclosed below include power management for an RAU(s) in a distributed antenna system, and related devices, systems, methods, and computer-readable media. Power can be managed for an RAU configured to power modules and devices that may require more power to operate than power available to the RAU. For example, the RAU may be configured to include power-consuming RAU modules to provide distributed antenna system-

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related services. As another example, the RAU may be configured to provide power through powered ports in the RAU to external power-consuming devices. Depending on the configuration of the RAU, the power-consuming RAU modules and/or external power-consuming devices may demand more power than is available at the RAU. In this instance, the power available at the RAU can be distributed to the power-consuming modules and devices based on the priority of services desired to be provided by the RAU.

FIG. 6 is a schematic diagram of an exemplary RAU 14 configured with power-consuming components. The RAU 14 is configured to receive power over a power line 150 routed to the RAU 14 from either a local power source or a remote power source to make power available for power-consuming components associated with the RAU 14. As a non-limiting example, the power line 150 may provide a voltage of between forty-eight (48) and sixty (60) Volts at a power rating of between eighty (80) to one hundred (100) Watts. In this example, the RAU 14 includes an RF communications module 152 for providing RF communications services. The RF communications module 152 requires power to operate in this embodiment and receives power from the power line 150. Power from the power line 150 may be routed directly to the RF communications module 152, or indirectly through another module. The RF communications module 152 may include any of the previously referenced components to provide RF communications services, including O/E and E/O conversion.

With continuing reference to FIG. 6, the RAU 14 may also include a DDS module 154 to provide media conversion (e.g., O/E and E/O conversions) and route digital data services received from the DDS switch 127 in FIG. 5 to externally connected power-consuming devices (PDs) 156(1)-156(Q) configured to receive digital data services. Power from the power line 150 may be routed to the RF communications module 152, and from the RF communications module 152 to the DDS module 154. With reference to FIG. 6, the digital data services are routed by the DDS module 154 through communications ports 158(1)-158(Q) provided in the RAU 14. As a non-limiting example, the communications ports 158(1)-158(Q) may be RJ-45 connectors. The communications ports 158(1)-158(Q) may be powered, meaning that a portion of the power from the power line 150 is provided to the powered communications ports 158(1)-158(Q). In this manner, PDs 156(1)-156(Q) configured to receive power through a powered communications port 158 can be powered from power provided to the RAU 14 when connected to the powered communications port 158. In this manner, a separate power source is not required to power the PDs 156(1)-156(Q). For example, the DDS module 154 may be configured to route power to the powered communications ports 158(1)-158(Q) as described in the PoE standard.

With continuing reference to FIG. 6, one or more remote expansion units (RXUs) 160 may also be connected to the RAU 14. The RXUs 160 can be provided to provide additional RF communications services through the RAU 14, but remotely from the RAU 14. For example, if additional RF communications bands are needed and there are no additional bands available in a distributed antenna system, the RF communications bands of an existing RAU 14 can be expanded without additional communications bands by providing the RXUs 160. The RXUs 160 are connected to the distributed antenna system through the RAU 14. The RXUs 160 can include the same or similar components provided in the RF communications module 152 to receive downlink RF communications signals 162D and to provide received uplink RF communications signals 162U from client devices to the dis-

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tributed antenna system through the RAU 14. The RXUs 160 are also power-consuming modules, and thus in this embodiment, power from the power line 150 is routed by the RAU 14 to the RXUs 160 over a power line 164.

The power provided on the power line 150 in FIG. 6 may not be sufficient to provide power for the modules 152, 154, 160 and external PDs 156(1)-156(Q) provided in the RAU 14. For example, eighty (80) Watts of power may be provided on the power line 150 in FIG. 6. However, the RF communications module 152 may consume thirty (30) Watts of power, the RXUs 160 may consume twenty (20) Watts of power, and the DDS module 154 may consume five (5) Watts of power. This is a total of fifty-five (55) Watts. In this example, twenty-five (25) Watts are available to be shared among the powered communications ports 158(1)-158(Q). However, the PDs 156(1)-156(Q) may be configured to require more power than twenty-five (25) Watts. For example, if the PDs 156(1)-156(Q) are configured according to the PoE standard, power source equipment (PSE) provided in the RAU 14 to provide power to the powered communications ports 158(1)-158(Q) may be required to provide up to 15.4 Watts of power to each powered communications port 158(1)-158(Q). In this example, if more than one powered communications port 158(1)-158(Q) is provided, there will not be sufficient power to power each of the powered communications ports 158(1)-158(Q) at 30 Watts (i.e., a PoE Class 4 device).

Thus, to ensure proper operation of the maximum power consuming modules 152, 154, 160 possible in an RAU 14, less power could be provided to the powered communications ports 158(1)-158(Q) or only one powered communications port 158(1)-158(Q) could be enabled with power. However, if one of the other modules 152, 154, 160 was not present, sufficient power may be available to be provided to each of the powered communications ports 158(1)-158(Q) provided. Further, if a PD 156 connected to a powered communication port 158 is a lower class device that does not require thirty (30) Watts of power, there may be sufficient power available to power the PDs 156(1)-156(Q) connected to each of the powered communications ports 158(1)-158(Q).

A distributed antenna system of the type shown in FIGS. 1-6 may also provide an allocated composite power per each supported frequency band. This may be beneficial if the coverage area of a given band could be increased when multiple channels are being used by increasing the output power for the band. This could be especially useful when multiple service providers or operators are operating within the same band. In this regard, FIG. 7 provides a schematic diagram of an exemplary distributed antenna system where the RF signals for multiple service providers in a given band are combined and transmitted to an exemplary RAU and the available power is split among a plurality of channels within the given band. In this embodiment, the distributed antenna system may be an optical fiber-based distributed antenna system similar to the distributed antenna system 90 in FIG. 4. One or more radio interfaces provided in the form of radio interface modules (RIMs) 92(1)-92(5) in this embodiment are provided in an HEU 168 to receive and process downlink electrical RF communications signals 166(1)-166(5) prior to optical conversion into downlink optical RF communications signals. The downlink electrical RF communications signals 166(1)-166(5) may come from various service providers.

Each RIM 92(1)-92(5) can be designed to support a particular type of radio source or range of radio sources (i.e., frequencies) to provide flexibility in configuring the HEU 168 and the optical fiber-based distributed antenna system 90 to support the desired radio sources. For example, one RIM 92 may be configured to support the Personal Communication

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Services (PCS) radio band. Another RIM 92 may be configured to support the 700 MHz radio band. In this example, by inclusion of these RIMs 92, the HEU 168 would be configured to support and distribute RF communications signals on both PCS and LTE 700 radio bands. RIMs 92 may be provided in the HEU 168 that support any frequency bands desired, including but not limited to US Cellular band, Personal Communication Services (PCS) band, Advanced Wireless Services (AWS) band, 700 MHz band, Global System for Mobile communications (GSM) 900, GSM 1800, and Universal Mobile Telecommunication System (UMTS). RIMs 92 may be provided in the HEU 168 that support any wireless technologies desired, including but not limited to Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA), CDMA200, 1xRTT, Evolution-Data Only (EV-DO), UMTS, High-speed Packet Access (HSPA), GSM, General Packet Radio Services (GPRS), Enhanced Data GSM Environment (EDGE), Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA), Long Term Evolution (LTE), iDEN, and Cellular Digital Packet Data (CDPD).

Although five (5) groups of downlink electrical RF communications signals 166(1)-166(5) are shown in FIG. 7, in other embodiments, any number of downlink electrical RF communications signals from any number of service providers and in any frequency band may be supported by the distributed antenna system. For example, in FIG. 7, the downlink electrical RF communications signals 166(1) may be from a first service provider such as AT&T operating in the PCS band. The downlink electrical RF communications signals 166(2) may be from a second service provider such as Verizon Wireless also operating in the PCS band. The downlink electrical RF communications signals 166(3) may be from a service provider operating in the cellular band. The downlink electrical RF communications signals 166(4) may be from a service provider operating in the AWS band, and the downlink electrical RF communications signals 166(5) may be from a service provider operating in the LTE 700 band. In other embodiments, there may be more or less frequency bands, and there may be more or less service providers operating in each frequency band.

With continuing reference to FIG. 7, the downlink electrical RF communications signals 166(1) and 166(2) are provided to an optical interface in an optical interface unit (OIU) 170, which may include one or more optical interface modules (OIMs) 98(1). Although the OIU 170 is shown as a separate unit in FIG. 7, in other embodiments, it may be part of or co-located with the HEU 168 (see FIG. 4). In FIG. 7, only the OIM 98(1) for the PCS band is shown, but any number of OIMs may be used in other embodiments (see FIG. 4). In one embodiment, the OIM 98(1) converts the downlink electrical RF communications signals 166(1) and 166(2) into downlink optical signals. The OIM 98(1) supports the radio bands that can be provided by the RIMs 92, including the examples previously described above. Thus, in this embodiment, the OIM 98(1) supports the PCS band. In other embodiments, the OIM 98(1) may support other frequency bands, including but not limited to the ones discussed above. Further, as an example, the OIM 98(1) may be optimized for sub-bands within the 400 MHz to 2700 MHz frequency range, such as 400-700 MHz, 700 MHz-1 GHz, 1 GHz-1.6 GHz, and 1.6 GHz-2.7 GHz, as examples.

The OIM 98(1) includes E/O converters to convert the downlink electrical RF communications signals 166(1) and 166(2) to downlink optical signals. The downlink optical signals are communicated over downlink optical fiber(s) to one or more RAUs 102. In one embodiment, as shown in FIG. 7, the downlink optical signals may be communicated over one or more fiber jumpers 172 and/or through a fiber man-

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agement module **174**. Further, in one embodiment, an ICU **85** may also be included as part of the distributed antenna system. The ICU **85** may be provided as part of or separate from a DC power supply, such as the power supply **54** in FIG. 2. The ICU **85** may also be configured to provide power to the RAUs **102** via an electrical power line, such as the electrical power line **58**, as illustrated in FIG. 2 and discussed above. In the embodiment shown in FIG. 7, an electrical power line **178** provides power to the ICU **85**. The electrical power line **178** may provide power from a separate DC power supply in one embodiment. In other embodiments, electrical power may be provided inside an array cable, such as the array cable **87** in FIG. 2, or tail cable or home-run tether cable as other examples, and distributed with the downlink and uplink optical fibers to the RAU **102**. For example, in FIG. 7, the electrical power may be provided to the RAU **102** via a tether cable **180**.

O/E converters provided in the RAU **102** convert the downlink optical signals back into downlink electrical RF communications signals **166(1)** and **166(2)**, which are provided over the antenna **106** to client devices in the reception range of the antenna **106**. Once again, though only one RAU **102** with one antenna **106** is shown in FIG. 7, any number of RAUs **102** and antennas **106** may be implemented.

E/O converters are also provided in the RAU **102** to convert uplink electrical RF communications signals received from client devices through the antenna **106** into uplink optical signals to be communicated over uplink optical fibers to the OIM **98(1)**. The OIM **98(1)** includes O/E converters that convert the uplink optical signals into uplink electrical RF communications signals that are processed by the RIMs **92** and provided as uplink electrical RF communications signals back to the service providers.

Now that an exemplary distributed antenna system has been described, systems, methods, and devices for increasing output power in these distributed antenna systems will be discussed. With continued reference to FIG. 7, in one embodiment, the distributed antenna system of the type may provide an allocated composite power per each supported frequency band. As one non-limiting example, fourteen (14) decibels per milliwatt (dBm) of composite power may be available for each band within the distributed antenna system. In one embodiment, this 14 dBm is available for up to four (4) bands on an RAU or for any combination of up to five (5) active bands if an RXU is added to the RAU over the same optical fiber (see FIG. 6). However, the fourteen (14) dBm per band needs to be shared between all channels within the band. The typical coverage area per remote module in each particular band heavily depends on power per channel and frequently becomes a limiting factor when multiple channels need to be supported. The formula for calculating the power available per channel is as follows:

$$\text{Power per Channel} = \text{Total Power} - 10 * \log(\# \text{ of channels}).$$

In the case where multiple service providers or operators are on the distributed antenna system supporting a plurality of channels within a single band, the coverage area of an antenna is significantly decreased. As a non-limiting example, if eight (8) channels are used in a given band, the power per channel is five (5) dBm. If, for example, twelve (12) channels are used in a given band, perhaps because multiple service providers or operators are operating within the same band, the power per channel is 3.2 dBm. So, for example, looking again at FIG. 7, two (2) service providers may have PCS (1900 MHz) repeaters. These two service providers are both providing the downlink electrical RF communications signals **166(1)** and **166(2)**

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within the PCS band. The downlink electrical RF communications signals **166(1)** and **166(2)** are combined and are transmitted to the RAU **102** in a similar manner as discussed above with respect to FIG. 4. If the two service providers are using twelve (12) channels, using the formula disclosed above for calculating the power available per channel, each channel only gets 3.2 dBm of power.

As seen below in FIG. 8, an RXU **184** having an antenna **186** provided as part of the distributed antenna system can be used to increase the output power of a frequency band or bands already contained in the distributed antenna system. By using the RXU **184** to provide additional power, the coverage area of a specific frequency band can be increased in a cost effective manner since no additional optical fibers or cabling are needed. In addition, the RXU **184** creates additional flexibility of the system by providing a dedicated power amplifier per service provider in a critical or heavily loaded frequency band or bands.

The RXU **184** is operatively coupled to the RAU **102**. DC power for the RXU **184** may be provided from the RAU **102** via a power line **187** between the RAU **102** and the RXU **184**.

The RXU **184** can be used to increase the coverage area of a given band when multiple channels are being used. This is especially useful when multiple operators are operating within the same band. Adding the RXU **184** to the RAU **102** to allow more efficient distribution of channels between the RAU **102** and the RXU **184** leads to a more cost effective system deployment.

Referring again to FIG. 8, in one embodiment, the twelve (12) channels could be allocated as follows:

- Eight (8) channels to RXU **184** (for the first service provider in the PCS band providing electrical RF communications signals **166(1)**); and
- Four (4) channels to RAU **102** (for the second service provider in the PCS band providing electrical RF communications signals **166(2)**).

In other embodiments, the number of channels respectively allocated to each of the RAU **102** and the RXU **184** may vary and any combination may be used.

In one embodiment, the RXU **184** will be able to deliver higher power (17 dBm). Using the equation disclosed above for calculating the power available per channel, adding the RXU **184** allows 8 dBm per channel for the first service provider in the PCS band and 8 dBm per channel for the second service provider in the PCS band as compared to 3.2 dBm per service provider if the channels are all on a single RAU **102**.

Thus, in one embodiment, as shown in FIG. 8, adding the RXU **184** to the distributed antenna system increases the power of the PCS band. The addition of the RXU **184** eliminates the need to split the power of the PCS band between the two service providers. This allows both service providers to maximize the power per channel, which in the described embodiment is 8 dBm for each service provider. This is an increase in the link budget of nearly an additional ~5 dB.

Although FIG. 8 was discussed above with respect to having multiple service providers in the PCS band, a similar benefit could be achieved in any of the other frequency bands by adding an RXU where there are multiple service providers or operators **182(1)**-**182(5)** in the same frequency band. In this regard, even though FIG. 8 shows only a single RAU **102** and a single RXU **184**, any number of RAUs **102** and RXUs **184** can be implemented.

FIG. 9 is a schematic diagram of an exemplary distributed antenna system where an exemplary RXU provides a power upgrade to the PCS band. The distributed antenna system of FIG. 9 is similar to that of FIG. 8. The HEU **168** contains a

number of RIMs 92(1)-92(M). Each RIM 92(1)-92(M) can be designed to support a particular type of radio source or range of radio sources (i.e., frequencies) as discussed above to provide flexibility in configuring the HEU 168 and the optical fiber-based distributed antenna system 90 to support the desired radio sources. The RIMs 92(1)-92(M) support the respective radio bands for the electrical RF communications signals that are sent to the RAU 102. The HEU 168 of FIG. 9 also includes an RIM 188 that supports a particular radio band for the RXU 184. The RIM 188 supports the respective radio bands for the electrical RF communications signals that are sent to the RXU 184. For example, in the embodiment discussed above with respect to FIG. 8, the RIM 188 may support the channels in the PCS band for the RXU 184. Though only one RIM 188 is shown in FIG. 9, in other embodiments, there may be a plurality of RIMs 188 in the HEU 168, one RIM 188 for each radio band that the RXU 184 supports. The RIM 188 is based on frequency conversion, as discussed more fully below.

The HEU 168 and the OIU 170 each contains respective radio distribution cards (RDCs) 190, 192, respectively. The RDCs 190, 192 provide combining and splitting of the electrical RF communications signals. For example, in one embodiment, the RDC 190 in the HEU 168 combines all downlink electrical RF communications signals coming from the RIMs 92 and 188 and passes a combined downlink electrical RF communications signal to the OIU 170 for communication toward the RAU 102 and RXU 184. The RDC 190 in the HEU 168 also receives a common uplink electrical RF communications signal from the RAU 102 and/or the RXU 184 and splits the common uplink electrical RF communications signal into multiple uplink electrical RF communications signals to be provided back to the RIMs 92 and 188 and back to the service providers. In one embodiment, there is an RDC 190 and an RDC 192 for each sector within a given frequency band. For example, if the given radio band has three sectors, then there will be three RDCs 190, 192.

FIG. 10 is a block diagram of an exemplary RIM 92 configured for use in an exemplary distributed antenna system. The RIM 92 in FIG. 10 is used for native RF communications, as discussed above with respect to FIGS. 4 and 7. Referring back to FIG. 10, the RIM 92 may receive and process the downlink electrical RF communications signal 96(1). The processing may include passing the downlink electrical RF communications signal 96 through a filter 194 and an attenuator 196. In one embodiment, the filter 194 may be a bandpass filter. The attenuated electrical RF communications signal is then passed through another filter 198 (which may be a bandpass filter in one embodiment) and provided to sector selection circuitry 200D, which selects which sector within the frequency band the downlink electrical RF communications signal 96 will be transmitted. The downlink electrical RF communications signal 96 is then provided to the OIM 98(1) in the OIU 170 for downstream transmission to the RAU 102, as discussed above with respect to FIG. 7.

The RIM 92 also receives the uplink electrical RF communications signals 112 from the RAU 102, as discussed above with respect to FIG. 4. After being received at the RIM 92, the uplink electrical RF communications signals 112 pass through sector selection circuitry 200U, which determines in which sector of the frequency band the uplink electrical RF communications signals 112 reside. The uplink electrical RF communications signals 112 are then provided to a filter 202 (which may be a bandpass filter in one embodiment) and an attenuator 204. The attenuated electrical RF communications

signals 112 are then passed through another filter 206 (which may be a bandpass filter in one embodiment) and provided back to the service providers.

FIG. 11 is a block diagram of an exemplary RIM 188 that includes a frequency conversion interface configured for use in an exemplary distributed antenna system with an exemplary RXU 184. The RIM 188 is configured to support the channels allocated to the RXU 184, as discussed above with respect to FIG. 8. The RIM 188 is similar to the RIM 92 in FIG. 10. However, the RIM 188 is based on frequency conversion so that the electrical RF communications signals that come from the channels allocated to the RXU 184 are distinguished from the electrical RF communications signals for the channels allocated to the RAU 102. Thus, the RIM 188 has a downlink frequency conversion interface 208 and an uplink frequency conversion interface 210 for converting the frequency of the respective RF communications signals.

FIG. 12 is a high level block diagram of an exemplary RAU 102 configured for use in an exemplary distributed antenna system with an exemplary RXU 184. The RAU 102 in one embodiment has a receive optical subassembly (ROSA) 212 configured to receive downlink RF optical signals 100, as discussed above with respect to FIG. 4. The ROSA 212 converts the downlink RF optical signals 100 into downlink electrical RF communications signals 96. In one embodiment, the ROSA 212 may include one or more O/E converters. Sector selection circuitry 214 detects the sector of the frequency band. The downlink electrical RF communications signals 96 from the communication channels allocated to the RAU 102 are passed to a duplexer 216 and then through amplifiers 218 and 220. In one embodiment, the amplifier 218 may be a variable gain amplifier, and the amplifier 220 may be a power amplifier. A power detector 222 may be used to detect the power of the downlink electrical RF communications signals 96. The downlink electrical RF communications signals 96 are then provided to a duplexer 224 and combined to be input into a frequency multiplexer 226 and transmitted over the antenna 106 to client devices in the reception range of the antenna 106.

Uplink electrical RF communications signals 105 may be received by the RAU 102 from client devices through the antenna 106. These uplink electrical RF communications signals 105 will pass through the frequency multiplexer 226 and the duplexer 224 and be provided to a limiter 228. The uplink electrical RF communications signals 105 may be further processed in one embodiment via an amplifier 230 and a filter 232. In one embodiment, the amplifier 230 may be a low noise amplifier and the filter 232 may be a bandpass filter. The uplink electrical RF communications signals 105 are then passed through an amplifier 234 and provided to a duplexer 236. In one embodiment, the amplifier 234 may be a variable gain amplifier. The uplink electrical RF communications signals 105 are then passed to sector selection circuitry 238 to determine in which sector of the frequency band these signals reside. The uplink electrical RF communications signals 105 are then converted into uplink optical signals 108 by a transmit optical subassembly (TOSA) 240 to be communicated over uplink optical fibers to the OIMs 98. In one embodiment, the TOSA 240 includes one or more E/O converters. The OIMs 98 may include O/E converters that convert the uplink optical signals 108 into uplink electrical RF communications signals 110 that are processed by the RIMs 92 and provided as uplink electrical RF communications signals 112 to the service providers.

Referring back to FIG. 12, if the sector selection circuitry 214 determines that the downlink electrical RF communications signals 96 are from the communications channels allo-

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cated to the RXU 184, those signals are sent to an expansion port 242D for transmission to the RXU 184. An expansion port 242U is configured to receive uplink electrical RF communications signals 105 from the RXU 184 that are received from client devices within the range of the RXU 184.

FIG. 13 is a high level block diagram of an exemplary RXU 184 that includes a frequency conversion interface configured for use in an exemplary distributed antenna system. The RXU 184 is configured to receive downlink electrical RF communications signals 96 from the RAU 102 if the band selection circuitry 214 (FIG. 12) in the RAU 102 determines that the downlink electrical RF communications signals 96 are from the communication channels allocated to the RXU 184. The downlink electrical RF communications signals 96 from the communication channels allocated to the RXU 184 are passed through an amplifier 244 and a frequency conversion interface 246. The frequency converted downlink electrical RF communications signals 96 are provided to a duplexer 248 and then through amplifiers 250 and 252. In one embodiment, the amplifier 250 may be a variable gain amplifier, and the amplifier 252 may be a power amplifier. A power detector 255 may be used to detect the power of the downlink electrical RF communications signals 96. The downlink electrical RF communications signals 96 are then provided to a duplexer 256 and transmitted over the antenna 186 to client devices in the reception range of the antenna 186.

Uplink electrical RF communications signals 189 may be received by the RXU 184 from client devices through the antenna 186. These uplink electrical RF communications signals 189 will pass through the duplexer 256 and be provided to a limiter 258. The uplink electrical RF communications signals 189 may be further processed in one embodiment via an amplifier 260 and a filter 262. In one embodiment, the amplifier 260 may be a low noise amplifier and the filter 262 may be a bandpass filter. The uplink electrical RF communications signals 189 are then passed through an amplifier 264 and provided to a duplexer 266. In one embodiment, the amplifier 264 may be a variable gain amplifier. The uplink electrical RF communications signals 189 are then passed to frequency conversion interface 268 to provide frequency conversion of the uplink electrical RF communications signals 189. The converted uplink electrical RF communications signals 189 are then passed through an amplifier 270 and transmitted to the expansion port 242U (FIG. 12) in the RAU 102. The uplink electrical RF communications signals 189 are passed to the band selection circuitry 238 to determine in which sector of the frequency band these signals reside. The uplink electrical RF communications signals 189 are then converted along with the uplink electrical RF communications signals 106 from the RAU 102 into uplink optical signals 108 by the TOSA 240 to be communicated over uplink optical fibers to the OIMs 98. In this manner, uplink electrical RF communications signals from both the RAU 102 (which has been allocated a first plurality of channels within a given frequency band) and the RXU 184 (which has been allocated a second plurality of channels within a given frequency band) can be sent back to the HEU 168 over the same set of optical fibers. This allows increased coverage per antenna due to the increased output power at the RAU 102 and RXU 184. This means that service providers or operators within a band do not need to share a power amplifier of the RAU 102. The increased output power achieved by providing the RXU 184 and distributing the channels between the RAU 102 and the RXU 184 increases the coverage of a given band without the need to run parallel cabling and/or additional active equipment.

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The embodiments disclosed herein include various steps. The steps of the embodiments disclosed herein may be performed by hardware components or may be embodied in machine-executable instructions, which may be used to cause a general-purpose or special-purpose processor programmed with the instructions to perform the steps. Alternatively, the steps may be performed by a combination of hardware and software.

The embodiments disclosed herein may be provided as a computer program product, or software, that may include a machine-readable medium (or computer-readable medium) having stored thereon instructions, which may be used to program a computer system (or other electronic devices) to perform a process according to the embodiments disclosed herein. A machine-readable medium includes any mechanism for storing or transmitting information in a form readable by a machine (e.g., a computer). For example, a machine-readable medium includes a machine-readable storage medium (e.g., read only memory ("ROM"), random access memory ("RAM"), magnetic disk storage media, optical storage media, flash memory devices, etc.), a machine-readable transmission medium (electrical, optical, acoustical or other form of propagated signals (e.g., carrier waves, infrared signals, digital signals, etc.)), etc.

Those of skill in the art would further appreciate that the various illustrative logical blocks, modules, circuits, and algorithms described in connection with the embodiments disclosed herein may be implemented as electronic hardware, instructions stored in memory or in another computer-readable medium and executed by a processor or other processing device, or combinations of both. The components of the distributed antenna systems described herein may be employed in any circuit, hardware component, integrated circuit (IC), or IC chip, as examples. Memory disclosed herein may be any type and size of memory and may be configured to store any type of information desired. To clearly illustrate this interchangeability, various illustrative components, blocks, modules, circuits, and steps have been described above generally in terms of their functionality. How such functionality is implemented depends upon the particular application, design choices, and/or design constraints imposed on the overall system. Skilled artisans may implement the described functionality in varying ways for each particular application, but such implementation decisions should not be interpreted as causing a departure from the scope of the present invention.

The various illustrative logical blocks, modules, and circuits described in connection with the embodiments disclosed herein may be implemented or performed with a processor, a Digital Signal Processor (DSP), an Application Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC), a Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA) or other programmable logic device, discrete gate or transistor logic, discrete hardware components, or any combination thereof designed to perform the functions described herein. A controller may be a processor. A processor may be a microprocessor, but in the alternative, the processor may be any conventional processor, controller, microcontroller, or state machine. A processor may also be implemented as a combination of computing devices, e.g., a combination of a DSP and a microprocessor, a plurality of microprocessors, one or more microprocessors in conjunction with a DSP core, or any other such configuration.

The embodiments disclosed herein may be embodied in hardware and in instructions that are stored in hardware, and may reside, for example, in Random Access Memory (RAM), flash memory, Read Only Memory (ROM), Electrically Programmable ROM (EPROM), Electrically Erasable Programmable ROM (EEPROM), registers, a hard disk, a removable

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disk, a CD-ROM, or any other form of computer-readable medium known in the art. An exemplary storage medium is coupled to the processor such that the processor can read information from, and write information to, the storage medium. In the alternative, the storage medium may be integral to the processor. The processor and the storage medium may reside in an ASIC. The ASIC may reside in a remote station. In the alternative, the processor and the storage medium may reside as discrete components in a remote station, base station, or server.

Further, as used herein, it is intended that the terms “fiber optic cables” and/or “optical fibers” include all types of single mode and multi-mode light waveguides, including one or more optical fibers that may be upcoated, colored, buffered, ribbonized and/or have other organizing or protective structures in a cable such as one or more tubes, strength members, jackets or the like. The optical fibers disclosed herein can be single mode or multi-mode optical fibers. Likewise, other types of suitable optical fibers include bend-insensitive optical fibers, or any other expedient of a medium for transmitting light signals. An example of a bend-insensitive, or bend resistant, optical fiber is ClearCurve® Multimode fiber commercially available from Corning Incorporated. Suitable fibers of this type are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent Application Publication Nos. 2008/0166094 and 2009/0169163, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

Many modifications and other embodiments of the embodiments set forth herein will come to mind to one skilled in the art to which the embodiments pertain having the benefit of the teachings presented in the foregoing descriptions and the associated drawings.

What is claimed is:

1. A distributed antenna system, comprising:
 - at least one remote antenna unit (RAU) module configured to receive radio frequency (RF) signals from a first group of a plurality of channels being used in a first frequency band supported by the distributed antenna system; and
 - at least one remote expansion unit (RXU) module operatively coupled to the at least one RAU module and comprising an antenna, the RXU module configured to receive RF signals from a second group of the plurality of channels being used in the first frequency band supported by the distributed antenna system.
2. The distributed antenna system of claim 1, wherein the at least one RAU module comprises at least one optical-to-electrical (O/E) converter configured to convert a downlink optical RF communications signal to a downlink electrical RF communications signal.
3. The distributed antenna system of claim 2, wherein the at least one RAU module further comprises at least one electrical-to-optical (E/O) converter configured to convert an uplink electrical RF communications signal to an uplink optical RF communications signal.
4. The distributed antenna system of claim 1, wherein the at least one RAU module and the at least one RXU module are configured to provide RF communications services.
5. The distributed antenna system of claim 1, wherein the at least one RXU module is configured to receive downlink RF communications signals.
6. The distributed antenna system of claim 5, wherein the at least one RXU module is configured to receive downlink RF communications signals from the at least one RAU module.
7. The distributed antenna system of claim 1, wherein the at least one RXU module is configured to receive uplink RF communications signals.

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8. The distributed antenna system of claim 1, wherein at least one of the at least one RAU module and the at least one RXU module further comprises a detector configured to provide a signal indicative of a total power of an RF signal received by the at least one RAU module or the at least one RXU module.

9. The distributed antenna system of claim 1, wherein a plurality of service providers are transmitting RF signals in the first frequency band and the at least one RAU module is further configured to receive RF signals from a first one of the plurality of service providers and the at least one RXU module is further configured to receive RF signals from a second one of the plurality of service providers.

10. The distributed antenna system of claim 1, further comprising a plurality of RAU modules and a plurality of RXU modules, each of the plurality of RXU modules operatively coupled with at least one of the plurality of RAU modules, wherein:

- at least one of the plurality of RAU modules is configured to receive RF signals from a first group of a plurality of channels being used in a second frequency band supported by the distributed antenna system; and
- at least one of the plurality of RXU modules is configured to receive RF signals from a second group of the plurality of channels being used in the second frequency band supported by the distributed antenna system.

11. The distributed antenna of claim 1, wherein the at least one RXU module further comprises at least one frequency conversion interface.

12. A method of increasing the power of RF signals received from an antenna in a distributed antenna system, comprising:

- providing at least one remote antenna unit (RAU) module and at least one remote expansion unit (RXU) module, wherein the RXU module is operatively coupled to at least one RAU module and comprises an antenna;
- allocating a first group of a plurality of channels being used in a first frequency band supported by the distributed antenna system to the at least one RAU module; and
- allocating a second group of the plurality of the channels being used in the first frequency band to the at least one RXU module.

13. The method of claim 12, further comprising:

- transmitting at least a first portion of the RF signals over the first group of the plurality of channels being used in the first frequency band to the at least one RAU module; and
- transmitting at least a second portion of the RF signals over the second group of the plurality of channels being used in the first frequency band to the at least one RXU module.

14. The method of claim 12, further comprising receiving a downlink optical RF communications signal at the at least one RAU module and converting the downlink optical RF communications signal to a downlink electrical RF communications signal.

15. The method of claim 12, further comprising receiving an uplink electrical RF communications signal at the at least one RAU module and converting the uplink electrical RF communications signal to an uplink optical RF communications signal.

16. The method of claim 12, further comprising providing RF communications services via at least one of the at least one RAU module and the at least one RXU module.

17. The method of claim 12, further comprising receiving downlink RF communications signals at the at least one RXU module from the at least one RAU module.

18. The method of claim 12, further comprising receiving uplink RF communications signals at the at least one RXU module.

19. The method of claim 12, wherein a plurality of service providers are transmitting RF signals in the first frequency band and the method further comprising:

receiving RF signals at the at least one RAU module from a first one of the plurality of service providers; and receiving RF signals at the at least one RXU module from a second one of the plurality of service providers.

20. The method of claim 12, further comprising:

receiving RF signals from a first group of a plurality of channels being used in a second frequency band supported by the distributed antenna system at a first one of a plurality of RAU modules; and

receiving RF signals from a second group of a plurality of channels being used in a second frequency band supported by the distributed antenna system at a first one of a plurality of RXU modules.

21. The method of claim 12, further comprising receiving a downlink electrical RF communications signal at the at least one RXU module and converting the frequency of the downlink electrical RF communications signal.

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